# Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862. NUMBER 232.



## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock......Curtain rises at 7¾.

Engagement of the popular American actor, MR. NEAFIE, Shakespearian Comedy Night.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7th, will be presented Shakespeare's admired Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedict...Mr. Neafie | Dogberry...Mr. McVicker; Prince...Mr. Myers | Claudio...; Beatrice...Miss Hosmer | Hero...Mrs. Myers.

Grand Dance......Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the Burlesque on the Opera of Norma, entitled MRS. NORMA.

Mrs. Norma..................Mr. Chaplin.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CAESAR is in rehearsal and will be produced in admirable style.

## Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., Will deliver his Second Lecture upon "THE WAR," Before the Young Men's Association at Metropolitan Hall, On Monday Evening, April 7th. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

## Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On Tuesday, April 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M. 200 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots. 125 cases Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, in all the different varieties adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale positive. Terms Cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st., corner of Franklin, on Monday, April 7, Wednesday, April 9, Friday, April 11, Black and Fancy Satinetts, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, Muslin, Shirts, Hosiery, Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing. Terms Cash. Sale positive. Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake st. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store, 58 Lake Street, A large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, with and without marble tops; washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, book cases, sofas, parlor, chamber and dining chairs, card and centre tables, hat trees, marble top tables, wash stands, rockers, piano stools, lounges and mattresses, together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods. ALSO—36 black walnut Bureau washstands, and 29 cherry and black walnut bedsteads. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, A. M., April 9th, at 9½ o'clock we will sell at the house, No. 265 Huron street, North Side, the entire furniture and effects of a family leaving the city, consisting of [illegible]. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Entire Furniture of The Richmond House AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Richmond House, in Chicago, the entire furniture of said House. [illegible] Also, all the Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware. [illegible]

Immense Amount of Goods [illegible]

Sale Positive—Terms Cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STOCK OF MERCHANT TAILOR—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at auction. Without reserve for cash. On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash. On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash. On THURSDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION! AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, —BY— GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54......LAKE STREET......54. We shall offer to the Trade at Auction, 300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, April 8, at 10 o'clk.; 300 — 10; 300 — 15; 300 — 17; 300 — 22; 300 — 24; 300 — 29. Goods always open for examination. Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A Full Scroll Brett Carriage, nearly as good as new. The original cost, $700. At the Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams street.

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent. A first-class Dwelling House with all the modern improvements, No. 5 Park Row. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 152 South Water st.

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago property, on time; balance in good notes. Inquire of WRIGHT, BRIGHAM & [illegible], 32 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past,) with 25 or 50 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to [illegible] SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water streets, Shipping Office.

FOR SALE—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand Horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, from 20 to 40 horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring heavy power. Cylinder 18 inch bore, 4 feet stroke, [illegible] governor, Judson's patent valve, 2 pumps [illegible]. Address J. WYLIE, No. 25 Gansevoort street, New York City.

FOR SALE—House 219 Monroe street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold very cheap to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., apply on premises.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, [illegible] of Union Park. [illegible] Inquire of THOS CARBINE, Real Estate Agent, 165 Randolph street.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. Four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in [illegible] weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. [illegible] & SCRANTON, 137 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for cheap. Inquire at No. 1[illegible] South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 3299.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, No. 20 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. 143 [illegible] street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. [illegible] For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. [illegible] South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved Chicago City property, [illegible] or on the premises to [illegible] W. Grannis.


## The Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

On the third page will be found a [illegible] of the sermon delivered by Wendell Phillips at Unity Church on Sunday. [illegible] everybody will read it.

The tax bill gave work to the [illegible] of Representatives yesterday, and [illegible] half of it was gone over. Important amendments, including a tax on cotton [illegible] coal, are given in the report of proceedings.

The end is rapidly drawing near at Island No. 10. Other gunboats and transports have run the rebel batteries to New Madrid, and with their aid Gen. Pope has thrown over a considerable portion of his command to the Kentucky side. The Carondelet has signalized her presence by knocking down a whole line of rebel batteries along the river, like a row of tenpins. We shall soon know the conclusion of the [illegible]

### EMANCIPATION INITIATED.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, took the President at his word, and voted emancipation. Hon. Albert S. White, the member from Lafayette, Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 87 to 52:—

*Resolved*, That a Committee of nine members be appointed to inquire and report at as early a day as practicable whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves and the extermination of slavery in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri by the people, or local authorities thereof, and whether such an object be expedient or desirable; and that they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves on this continent or elsewhere is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor, and also that they would inquire how far and in what way the Government can and ought equitably to facilitate this object, and that they be further authorized, if in their judgment it is expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding States, and report thereon.

The Kentucky members as usual set up a howl, but, happily, our arms have advanced too far into the South, and it is not important now to inquire "what Kentucky will say about it." A motion to reconsider was lost by 52 to 68, and so the resolution stands. We shall very soon know whether the people of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri think more of slavery than of the Union, and whether or not and upon what terms they will part with the institution that has been the curse of the Union and the ruin of the [illegible]

### REPORT OF DAVIS, HOLT AND CAMPBELL.

We publish this morning the concluding part of the official Report to Congress, made by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to audit and settle the accounts of the Western Department incurred during Gen. Fremont's administration.

The Board consisted of Judge DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT of Kentucky, and Hon. HUGH CAMPBELL of St. Louis. The Board was in session over [illegible] months, and examined under oath [illegible] 1,200 witnesses, and settled outstanding claims exceeding twelve millions of dollars.

The members of this Commission are well known in the West. Of JOSEPH HOLT we need not speak. To him as much as to any other man the country owes its salvation. Less radical than we are, he is not less earnest and does not any less sincerely desire the triumph, at any cost, of the Union cause. No living man can accuse him of falsehood. Judge DAVIS of our own State is the soul of honor, in no sense a politician, in no sense a partisan, he has peculiar qualifications for the onerous duties he has [illegible] discharged. HUGH CAMPBELL is one of the most eminent citizens, and perhaps the most uncompromising Union man, of Missouri. The matter out of which the late controversy grew was developed under his eyes. He was familiar with it from the beginning. Upon his inflexible honesty the whole country may rely.

This closes, as far as we are concerned, the Fremont controversy. This report of the second committee which has officially [illegible] into the conduct of the Missouri campaign, is the last chapter, and probably [illegible] the history for the present, so far as the public journals are concerned. We have given all a hearing. Originally publishing the accusations, the TRIBUNE was the only paper in the West to [illegible] Fremont's defense. This new [illegible] is the sur-rejoinder. If the report of the Commissioners vindicates the TRIBUNE, the admirers of the General must blame the *facts*, not it. The President has drawn a veil over the offenses and irregularities committed by the late commandant of the Department of Missouri, and has concluded to try him again in a new field of operations, and given him an opportunity to retrieve himself in the eyes of his countrymen. We sincerely hope that he will profit by his past experience, perform services valuable to his Government and honorable to himself, and justify the good opinion of his friends and well wishers.

### Recent Elections.

The Connecticut election took place yesterday (Monday, 7th inst.) and William A. Buckingham of Norwich was for the fifth time chosen Governor of the State, with a ticket made up of Republicans and Union Democrats. The opposition sailed under a semi-secession banner, and made but meagre showing at the polls. The new State Senate will include such names as H. K. W. Welch of Hartford, [illegible] Atwater, Jr., of New Haven, David [illegible] of Norwich, Orville H. Platt of Meriden, A. H. Byington of Norwalk, (editor of the Gazette), and David S. Calhoun of Manchester—all good men and true.

Judges were chosen in some of the Wisconsin circuits, last week. In the 6th circuit (La Crosse, etc.,) Hon. Edwin Flint is elected by a majority over George Gale, the late incumbent. The contest was acrimonious and the vote large. In the Manitowoc circuit Hon. [illegible] Taylor was re-elected without opposition.

[illegible] S. Prince, Democrat, is re-elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota, by a vote of 1,197 [illegible] 858 for Daniel W. Ingersoll. His associates on the Democratic ticket were successful by about the same vote.

[illegible] W. Pettibone, Democrat, is the Mayor-elect of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The supervisors of Winnebago county, Illinois, are all of them, with one exception, re-elected, though there was a sharp contest in individual cases. In the city of Rockford, Selden M. Church [old member] had 963 [illegible], and Anthony Haines 783.—In Bloomington a large vote was polled, and William [illegible] elected Supervisor.—In Springfield there was no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, and none but scattering votes [illegible]

Capt. Madison's battery, of the 2d Illinois Artillery (Col. Thos. S. Mather), have left [illegible] Butler for up the Tennessee. Their heavy siege pieces are familiarly named [illegible] Dick Yates, [illegible] Dubois, John [illegible] Sec. Hatch, and [illegible] Clark County.— [illegible] a 64-pound howitzer. The battery numbers nearly two hundred lusty boys. The officers are Capt. Rolla Madison, First Lieut. [illegible] Dawson, Second Lieut. Frank Allaire.

[illegible] TO ILLINOIS, GREETING.—The Legislature of the State of Maine recently adopted a resolution of thanks and congratulation to the gallant army of the West, and to the [illegible] of Illinois especially, for their heroic [illegible] at Fort Donelson. An additional [illegible] directs the foregoing to be sent to the Governor of Illinois, and the Governors of the [illegible] Western States.

## DOWN THE RIVER.

### Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

### GALLANTRY OF THE CARONDELET.

### The Ball Beginning to Open.

#### THE SITUATION ON FRIDAY.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD STEAMER V. F. WILSON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 3d, 1862.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Benton changed her position for the first time in several days, by crossing to the Missouri shore a short distance above the point. The location of the fleet, commencing with the point and stretching up the river for a distance of three or four miles, was as follows: Two mortars at the apex of the point, the gunboats Mound City, Pittsburgh, Benton, Carondelet, the Swallow, used as a blacksmith's shop, transports Brown and Wisconsin No. 2, nine mortars not in use, the storeship Dickey, steamers Alps, Hammit and Wilson, the coal barges, ammunition boat Great Western, and the transports Watson, Graham, Memphis and Silver Wave, used for the accommodation of the land forces. Upon the opposite side of the river, the ammunition boat Torrence, the gunboat Conestoga, transport Keystone, and gunboats Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Our troops are encamped upon a dry rise of ground three or four miles up the river, and are leading a lazy life of it, with the exception of detached companies who come down to the point daily to do picket duty. The enemy industriously fire at our pickets, but thus far without occasioning any damage. The health of the troops and the fleet thus far is good. But few are on the sick list. Diarrhea and biliousness are the prevailing complaints.

The river is falling very rapidly, and dry land is again appearing where only a day or two ago all was water. The drift-wood has almost entirely disappeared and the current has materially abated its force.

This (Friday) morning as I write a furious thunder storm is raging. Everything is cloudy and gloomy. The boats are idly boating against the shore, the gunboats are stationary, the mortars in their old tracks, firing about once an hour.

#### A BOAT PULL AROUND THE ISLAND.

On Friday afternoon, a reconnoitering party set out from the point in a skiff, and started for the Island. On their way they stopped at the steamer Winchester, and set it afire. Before the flames broke out, they had pulled down nearly to the foot of the Island. The bursting out of the flames arrested the attention of the rebels on the main shore from our voyagers, and they made nearly the entire circuit of the Island without being observed. The tents were still standing upon the head of the Island, and the guns in the battery were still in position, but not a human head was seen.

The floating battery had departed, whether to the bottom of the river or down towards New Madrid, is unknown. Its sudden disappearance is owing to the severe punishment it received on Thursday afternoon.

The result of the reconnoissance was a very important one in many respects, and was the prelude to a step the most important of any taken since the bombardment three weeks ago. While we have been wearily waiting for the attack during these three weeks, and the fleet have apparently been idle, many deeds of personal bravery have occurred. The whole of that time has been occupied in daring reconnoissances and acts of personal gallantry, which shine the more conspicuously in contrast with the inactivity of the fleet.

Our pickets, although exposed to a daily fire from the Island and main shore, have extended their lines below the foot of the Island, dodging grape and canister and escaping unharmed. Our transports have on several occasions, in the discharge of their duties, run below the point, exposed to the fire of the enemy. Col. Roberts, previous to his gallant spiking expedition, made several personal reconnoissances of the Kentucky battery alone in a skiff, by paddling through the overflow under cover of the willows which skirt the shore, and upon several occasions went within two hundred yards of the battery. The mortar men have rowed several times in skiffs within pistol shot of the Island to watch the effect of the shells.

#### HOW AND WHY THE CARONDELET RAN THE BLOCKADE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD THE STEAMER V. F. WILSON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 5, 1862.

The crowning act of daring was performed by the Carondelet last night. Before entering into the details of her gallant expedition, it will be remembered that a fortnight or more ago Col. Bissell pulled his way from New Madrid to our fleet in a skiff, and at once conceived the idea that steamers of light draught might cross from us to Gen. Pope. In a few days he had (with the steamer Terry) reached the head of the bayou emptying above New Madrid and sent back word to that effect. Immediately the Trio, Hetty Gilmore, and one or two other small boats, were on their way to the same point. As the Terry advanced down the bayou, however, a new and dangerous difficulty presented itself. The rebels had thrown up a battery opposite the mouth of the bayou, and the Grampus was lying in wait to stop the exit of our boats or annihilate them if they attempted to come out.

Now, some daring act must be accomplished—some desperate risk run—to relieve our boats. The rebels had made an excellent move, and we were in check. A conference of officers was held on Thursday night, at which it was decided that one of the gunboats must run the blockade. It is a matter of credit, and finely reflecting the gallantry of our officers, that each of them claimed the honor. The Carondelet, however, being the fastest, to her was awarded the performance of this hazardous and desperate enterprise. Capt. Walke announced the fact to his men, spoke of the dangers attendant upon running the gauntlet of three batteries, and told them that there was a chance of all of them going to the bottom together. After addressing them further, he asked how many would share the danger with him. Every man signified his desire most enthusiastically, and from that time until the hour of starting the utmost vivacity and activity prevailed throughout the ship. The weak sides of the boat, where the iron plating did not cover them, were protected by bales of hay lashed firmly together until the brave old Carondelet looked like a farmer's team coming into market. The portholes were closed, all lights extinguished and the strictest silence enjoined.

At eleven o'clock, the hour agreed upon for starting, a furious thunder storm set in, rendering the night intensely dark. Nature was evidently with us, and was throwing her dark cloak around the solitary boat and her brave crew for protection. The Carondelet, in the midst of the storm, steamed slowly out from the point, and passed down towards the Kentucky battery. The decks of the gunboats and transports she was leaving were crowded with anxious hearts, eagerly waiting for her signal gun, which should announce her safe arrival below the Island. Still onward she went, and rounded the bend in the teeth of the Kentucky battery. No danger there, for gallant Colonel Roberts tied up that battery, on just such a stormy night, a short time ago; past the Kentucky battery uninjured, past the long reach of timber intervening between that and the shore batteries. The long roll is sounded in the rebel camps, and when in front of the batteries, the fearful fire commences. From out position, two miles distant, we see the flashes, and the reports sound to us as if but across the river. Boom! boom! boom! sometimes a half dozen together, they come sounding through the storm, and Heaven's artillery lends its aid to finish this fearful and sublime picture. The firing lasts but a few minutes. Forty-seven guns discharged, but no forty-eighth.

The Carondelet is past the shore batteries. One more battery upon the head of the Island. The strong current carries her right in the teeth of it, but the battery is silent and deserted. Everything is quiet in that far off distance. With anxious hearts and in fearful suspense we stand listening for the signal gun which shall tell us the Carondelet is safe. We wait but a few minutes. From the foot of the island we hear it booming over the woods. The great suspense is over. The Carondelet has run the blockade, and as I have since learned, not a single shot struck her. If the fleet went enthusiastic to the verge of insanity, you will at once see the reason and acknowledge its propriety.

After informing us of her safety, the Carondelet kept on her way to New Madrid, and the heavy firing kept up all day yesterday informs us that she is there and at work. Her arrival is most opportune. She will guard the exit of our boats from the bayou, and cover the transportation of Gen. Pope's troops across the river. All obstacles are thus removed. The attack must come speedily.

#### THE SITUATION AT NEW MADRID.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP UNITED STATES FORCES NEAR NEW MADRID, April 5, 1862.

Gen. Pope has located his camp two miles northeast of New Madrid, upon a broad prairie belonging to rebel sympathizers, and till the present, used as a plantation. The camp extends over three miles, in a semi-circular form, the left commanded by Gen. Paine and resting upon the bayou nearest Island No. 10, Gen. Stanley is in charge of the right. Gen. Pope has command of the center, where he has located his headquarters.

The upper fort is situated upon the bend of the river and commands the channel in almost every direction. The fortifications are simple, being constructed by our predecessors, the rebels, of bags of corn filled in with sand and piled up about six feet high. Surrounding this is a ditch ten feet deep, and outside of all an abattis of brush, constructed of the fruit trees cut down in the village and placed with their branches pointing outwards. This fort is of no particular account, and would offer no great resistance to an assaulting force. The lower works, "Fort Thompson," as they were named by the rebels in honor of the inevitable Jeff, are much more formidable, and had they been defended resolutely by the rebels, would not have been carried without serious loss of life. The cannon here were longer, and the appointments on a scale altogether superior to the fort further up the river. The same cannon are there yet, huge 32-pounders and mortars, and a large number of caissons for field artillery, which the rebels, in their hasty evacuation, left behind them. Scattered within the area, which does not exceed a half acre in extent, lie piles of grape, shell and ball, ready to be used at a moment's notice. The guns, unlike their position when under command of the rebels, are pointed outward to dispute the passage of the river by rebel gunboats and transports.

The strength of the fortifications and the difficulty of approach may be inferred from the obstacles which troops would be compelled to overcome before an attempt to carry the fort by assault could be made. First, some 300 yards distant, was a succession of rifle pits for sharp-shooters; next, a strong abattis of heavy brush and trees at one hundred yards; then a deep ditch filled with water, and lastly, the entrenchments themselves. A resolute foe could mow down our forces by hundreds.

You have already heard of the spirited feat of the gunboat "Carondelet" in running the blockade. I have nothing to add to the full account telegraphed to you this morning. It may be justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the fleet; and as I think of the fearful race she ran and the tremendous odds she encountered, I can but believe in a protecting Providence.

At noon to-day orders were issued to Gen. Paine, commanding the fourth division of Gen. Pope's army, to hold himself in readiness to march at sundown, with two and a half days' rations. Immediately every preparation was made, knapsacks filled, side arms burnished, pistols loaded, and blankets rolled, when an order was received countermanding previous orders, and the division required to be in readiness at a moment's warning. When we start you may look for stirring times.

#### Brutal Murder.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, April 7, 1862.

There was a horrible murder committed in this county, about twelve miles from this place, on Friday, the 4th inst. A man by the name of Baldwin, living near Belvidere, had some difficulty with a man by the name of John J. Gear, about a farm. Baldwin had sold the place from Gear by mortgage, and came over with his son-in-law, Mr. George W. Dean, and a man by the name of Peck, with the intention of dispossessing Mr. Gear, and Baldwin taking possession of the place. They had some words, when Baldwin drew a revolver and shot Gear through the arm, but not wounding him seriously. At this time a man by the name of McGarrity, who was working for Mr. Gear, came up, and Baldwin again drew his revolver and shot him dead through the heart. There is a great excitement, and for some time it was hard to keep the community from hanging Baldwin on the spot. These are the circumstances as near as they can be had now. Baldwin, Dean and Peck are now in jail in this place. W.

Since the Canadian Parliament opened the opposition has been pouring hot shot into the ranks of the ministry on the "representation by population" question. Canada West won't stand the rule of the Eastern Province any longer. Being more populous, and vastly more progressive, they want their full weight in the government, and to be able to demand it without that subserviency which (as now) is needful to get Cabinet places. The ministry has no friends in either Province beyond those who are bought and kept paid with spoils. The debate has been fierce and dangerous, therefore, to that degree that the Cabinet will move a speedy adjournment for a recess. It is given out that the Parliament will adjourn on Thursday.

Colonel Fitz Henry Warren is appointed to the military control of Henry, Bates, St. Clair, and Vernon counties, in Central Missouri; and with his own 1st Iowa cavalry, and the 26th Indiana infantry, he garrisons the once famous military posts of Sedalia, Lamine, Osceola, etc.

Colonel Moore's North Missouri regiment, famous for clearing out the secesh in that quarter, has arrived at Savannah, Tenn., and been brigaded under Gen. Prentiss. But Col. Moore is himself in trouble for the liberties his men took on the way down in firing upon people along the river.

Colonel John A. Logan, M. C., having accepted an appointment as Brigadier General, his seat in Congress becomes vacant, and a new election is ordered in the 9th (Egyptian) district, on the 6th of May.

Charles A. Dana will be succeeded as working office editor by Sydney H. Gay, a member of the *New York Tribune* Editorial corps.

The Republicans nominated George Dawson of the *Evening Journal* for Mayor of Albany, N. Y., but he declined.

#### Captain Rowan's Expedition to Washington, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Com. Rowan has forwarded to the Navy Department a communication from Lieut. Commanding Murray, dated on U. S. steamer Louisiana, at Washington, N. C., March 27, saying that in obedience to orders, he had proceeded to this place, meeting with obstructions five miles below. The expedition consisted of three vessels and a transport having on board eight companies of the Massachusetts 13th. They met with no resistance, and found the rebel batteries abandoned and their armament removed. By blasting, &c., they forced a channel through the piles driven in a triple row. On arriving at Washington they were met by the authorities and many citizens, when the object of the visit was briefly explained to them. After the military had landed they proceeded to the Court House and hoisted the American flag. The troops then returned aboard our vessels.

The authorities expressed a deep affection for the old Union and animosity to its enemies, especially towards troops brought from distant States. This feeling had caused the abandonment of the defenses of the place, followed by the destruction of Confederate property by the people. The woods and swamps in the neighborhood are represented to be full of refugees from the draft, and many have already come in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciation of secession, and promise a regiment if called to aid in the restoration of the flag.

#### What the Rebels Think of our Change of Programme on the Potomac.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *Herald's* dispatch says it has been ascertained that the rebel leaders are grievously disappointed and disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They had early information of the preparation for the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army, and supposing that the whole army of the Potomac was to be withdrawn from this vicinity, had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac above Washington and a foray upon the Capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's command was to lead this enterprise, and to be supported by Smith's and Johnston's forces. It was expected that the rebel sympathisers in Maryland would raise the standard of revolt there, and aid the execution of the project by the destruction of railroads and bridges, and the isolation of Washington from reinforcements of Union troops. The rebel leaders reckoned without their host, and were taken by surprise by finding Gen. Banks within supporting distance of Gen. Shields when the attempt was made on the first part of their programme. The repulse of Gen. Jackson and the creation of two new departments in Virginia, under command of Generals Banks and McDowell, convinces them that no vulnerable point has been left unprotected. The Maryland sympathisers, who were emboldened to insolence at the prospect of this bold feat of the rebel army, have become disheartened, and are leaving by scores. Numbers have been arrested in their attempt to escape South, and others who were known to have organized for the occasion, are seeking avenues southward in small parties.

#### Conflagration in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An extensive fire broke out here this morning, completely destroying three large buildings, two of them with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania avenue. They were respectively occupied by W. Tucker, dealer in sutler's goods, W. Egan, dry goods merchant, and J. B. Wilson, grocer. The adjoining stores were also severely damaged. Messrs. Tucker, Egan and Wilson are the principal losers in stock. The fire extended to the rear buildings on South Seventh street. Several of them were occupied as taverns or restaurants. The origin of the fire is conjectured. The loss is very heavy, but is partially insured.

#### Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 7.—The annual State election is progressing quietly, with every indication that the Republican and Union ticket will carry the State.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM DOWN THE RIVER.

### The Carondelet Brushing Around.

### OTHER GUNBOATS RUN THE REBEL BLOCKADE.

### *Gen. Pope's Division Cross the River.*

### SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE SIEGE

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 7, 1862—10 P. M.

We have glorious news to-night from New Madrid. Last night the gunboat Pittsburgh ran the blockade in safety under a terrible fire from the rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were also got through the slough from Phillips's Landing, above Island No. 10, by Col. Bissell's corps of engineers.

This morning, under fire of the gunboats, silencing one of the rebel batteries, a company of men under Capts. Lewis and Marshall crossed the river and spiked a battery. Another force took three other batteries, spiked the guns and threw the rebel ammunition into the river.

At eleven o'clock, in the face of a fire from other batteries, Gen. Paine with four regiments and a battery of artillery, crossed the Mississippi to the Kentucky shore. Subsequently the division of Gen. Stanley and Gen. Hamilton crossed, and also Gen. Granger with his cavalry. They are strongly posted and ready for any emergency.

The spectacle of so large a body of troops crossing in the teeth of the enemy's batteries, was truly magnificent. The praises of Gen. Pope are upon every tongue.

It is believed here that forty-eight hours will decide the fate of Island No. 10.

It is hardly credible, but reports thus far, agree that not a single casualty occurred during the whole of the magnificent affair.

#### FROM NEW MADRID DIRECT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW MADRID, April 7, 1862.

There was heavy cannonading this morning in the direction of Point Pleasant, commencing at about 9 o'clock, and continuing with scarcely any intermission until this hour, (4 p. m.) At noon as the roar of the cannon was heard, I repaired to New Madrid and discovered the Carondelet steaming down the river, belching forth shot and shell at a line of rebel batteries on the Kentucky shore opposite the lower fort. The fire was vigorously returned from their batteries, most of which fell short and did no damage. The Carondelet was aided by our battery established on the Missouri shore, between the lower fort and Point Pleasant, some of whose shot did splendid execution.

It is said that the guns on Wattrous Point, the most northerly battery, are silenced and destroyed. Whether true or not we have no means of determining. We only know that after a shell from our guns struck their entrenchments, there was an immense cloud of dust raised, and the rebels were seen running about in wild confusion, and the guns afterwards maintained a mysterious and obstinate silence.

At this moment, standing on the river bank below the upper fort, I can see the Carondelet steaming below the point at a distance from here apparently of ten miles. She must be approaching Riddle's Point.

Besides the rebel batteries above mentioned, there are two heavy guns opposite Point Pleasant, and the same number opposite Riddle's Point, below the latter.

A man who has just returned from that point, informs me that the rebels have collected some fifteen gunboats, prepared to dispute the passage of the Carondelet. One of these is just visible in the distance, slowly poking her horns around the point, evidently intending to engage the Carondelet.

An express has just ridden post haste for Gen. Pope's headquarters with some message of importance, the purport of which is not yet known, but probably relating to the passage of the Carondelet.

The smoke from the chimneys of the rebel transports is plainly discernable from any point of observation.

Things are working in this region, and you may be prepared to hear of stirring movements at any moment.

### LATEST FROM GRANT'S COLUMN.

### The Skirmish Last Friday Evening.

### BATTLE LOOKED FOR DAILY.

### GENERAL HALLECK TO ASSUME COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 7, 1862.

A gentleman who left Pittsburgh, Tenn., Saturday evening, confirms the report of a skirmish with the enemy on Friday evening. He (the enemy) made a reconnoissance in force on Gen. Sherman's Division. The party consisted of two regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery and 500 cavalry. Our forces lost one man killed, and some half dozen were wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known further than that Gen. Sherman took 10 prisoners. After a short skirmish the enemy retired.

Gen. Oglesby arrived from the Tennessee, this morning, on a short furlough. The officers in command up the Tennessee are actively engaged in brigading the troops. The opposing armies are within twenty miles of each other, and one may attack the other at any time.

It is reported that Gen. Halleck is to be here to-day, en route for Tennessee. It is hoped the report will prove to be true.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

Judge Trumbull made a powerful and convincing reply to Messrs. Cowan and Browning, on the confiscation bill, to-day.

No Republican Senator voted against abolition in the District of Columbia. Mr. Cowan was in the Capitol while the vote was taken upon it, but was not in the Senate Chamber.

The rebel House, at Richmond, has passed almost unanimously a bill abolishing the tariff. The Richmond *Examiner* says it will pass the Senate with the same certainty.

The Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee says not unfrequently two hundred delegations are at one time, in attendance, seeking the exemption of special articles of taxation.

The *Intelligencer* denies that Mr. Wilson of the New York *Times* is to become its managing editor.

Ashby's rebel cavalry are said to have returned to the vicinity of Romney, and to be carrying on guerilla warfare.

An attempt was lately made to cut off Colonel Geary's force at White Plains. A force of nine rebel regiments and three batteries was thrown across the Rappahannock, who reached Salem, within five miles. The enemy intended attacking him at day-break in two columns, capturing and then seizing Thoroughfare Gap, or the Manassas Gap Railroad. Geary marched quietly away, leaving his camp-fires burning, and the rebels withdrew on finding themselves out-maneuvered.

The *Republican* contains a long account of an attempt by the late jailor, Wise, and another, to kidnap from the camp of a New York regiment five negroes born in Trinidad, British subjects, and brought from New York. The kidnappers narrowly escaped death at the hands of the soldiers; and the negroes were then escorted under guard to Washington, and delivered to Gen. Wadsworth, who locked them in the Central Guard House.

W. H. Polk of Tennessee is here.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says movements are going on here in favor of manning Southern forts with black regiments, to save the lives of white soldiers. There is some foundation for a statement that this policy will be urged in the Senate this week.

The gunboat Owasco has captured two cotton laden vessels off the passes of the Mississippi, with 375 bales aboard.

The Treasury Department will soon be able to issue ten millions of legal tender notes daily.

The Commissioners for the examination of political prisoners have released from Fort Warren seven members of the late Maryland Legislature, including the ex-Speaker.

A number of the Texas (Federal) prisoners, released by the rebels, have arrived. One of them was the room-mate of Col. Corcoran in a Richmond warehouse. He reports him well.

The rebel Congress has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for repairs on the Merrimac.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* of March 18th, says a Merrimac number two is now building and nearly ready, at a certain Gulf port, two hundred and fifty feet in length and fifty feet beam.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reformed the bill authorizing the President to transfer the appropriation of last February for harbor fortifications to the construction of iron-clad gunboats.

Among the House bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Wood of New York, giving the Assumption Consul $1,500, and the Dresden Consul $2,000; one by Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania, empowering Colonels of volunteers six months in service to grant furloughs not exceeding three in one company at the same time, the commander of the brigade, and officers superior to him, to have power by general order to prohibit granting such furloughs for a space of thirty days, except in cases of imperative necessity; and one by Mr. Wickliffe of Ky., making it the duty of commissioners of chancery in each State to take evidence touching injury or damages to property, suffered by citizens, not distinguishing between loyal and disloyal, from the National army.

Among Brigadier-Generals nominated to-day were Col. Cadwell and Maj. Henry Prince, Paymaster, both from Maine. In Executive session no action was taken upon these, but there was a lively discussion whether to confirm any more nominations of Generals. We have now 15 Major Generals and two hundred and twenty-four Brigadiers of volunteers.

The tax bill was two-thirds disposed of by the House to-day. Most of the amendments considered will be finished to-morrow.

Two new rebel gunboats had a trial trip in Mobile, according to Southern papers, last month.

Ex-Senators Polk and Johnson are privates in Price's army.

A bill repealing the tariff in favor all nations but the United States, passed the rebel House with but 17 dissenting votes.

The Judge of the City Court of Savannah has decided that drafting as carried on is illegal; and the Savannah *Republican* says that since this declaration none previously drafted will serve.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat to Baltimore brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday evening.

Shipping Point has been taken by our troops, and other places on the route formerly occupied by the rebels. Some skirmishing had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which several casualties are said to have occurred, mostly in Eastern regiments.

The mails for California, Oregon and Washington Territory are now transported overland, from St. Joseph, Missouri, to which place correspondence can be sent from any post office.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A telegraph dispatch was received here yesterday, announcing that General Mitchell, with the forces under his command, had reached Shelbyville, Tennessee, and had been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of that place.

The following in regard to the Merrimac was received at the Navy Department:

When she ran for Norfolk, on Sunday, the 9th of March, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland riddled her. One shot from the Monitor went through her port hole and dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through a boiler of the Patrick Henry and killed two men and scalded others.

The steamer Freeborn has arrived from Liverpool Point, bringing some addition particulars of the skirmish at Stafford Court House. Gen. Sickles' troops captured some forty horses belonging to rebel cavalry, a number of small arms, and mails in the Staffordshire Post Office, in which were many letters, some of which will probably be of importance to the Government. Six prisoners were also taken and brought up on the Freeborn, and sent to the old Capitol prison.

As the crew of the Freeborn were getting off horses and other property captured, the rebels opened fire upon them from a thicket, but on the Freeborn's returning the compliment with schrapnell, the enemy hastily disappeared.

### FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Steamship Hibernian at Portland.

### AMERICAN TOPICS IN LONDON

### What is Thought of McClellan's Strategy.

PORTLAND, May 7.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool March 27th, via Londonderry 28th, arrived here this afternoon. Her mails will be due at New York to-morrow night.

The Ætna sailed from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th for New York.

Annexed is a summary of news sent out by her.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gregory asked if the Government's attention had been called to the capture of the British steamer Labuan in Mexican waters, by a Federal cruiser. Mr. Layard said the Government's attention had been called to the matter, and Lord Lyons had been instructed to communicate with Mr. Seward on the subject. He was unable to state what course would be adopted, but the Government had thought it right to order a vessel of war to Matamoras for the protection of British interests in American waters.

The English journals criticise the commencement of the campaign in Virginia. The *Daily News* eulogizes Gen. McClellan's tactics, thinks the crisis approaching, and believes the Confederates, although retreating, have prepared the field for a great battle.

The same journal rejoices at the adoption by the House of President Lincoln's emancipation project, as an immediate step in favor of human rights.

The *Times* reiterates its belief that nothing will be made of Mr. Lincoln's proposition, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of accommodation between the North and South.

The *Times* believes the real defense of the Confederate States will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country, and argues that if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootless victories and exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* thinks that peace may be possibly conquered by one side or the other in or around Richmond.

Mr. George Peabody's unprecedented munificence had been formally consummated in a correspondence now published, in which he places £150,000 at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister for the poor of London.

Lord Palmerston is again suffering from the gout.

The King of the Belgians is reported critically ill.

The rumors of probable ministerial changes in France is authoritatively contradicted.

The Bourse was firm; rentes 70f.

A grand banquet had been given to Garibaldi at Milan. He and others made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching movements.

Austria has taken another step favorable to the freedom of the press. Prince Windeschgaratz and Count Nesselrode are dead.

The Spanish government has ordered Gen. Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans till the troops shall have entered the city of Mexico.

The London *Times* has a letter from Russell, dated Washington, March 11th, which says the passage of the Federal army over the Long Bridge was magnificent and a most imposing spectacle of military power. Russell says, whatever may happen, General McClellan can never lose the credit of having formed disorderly masses of men into an army, and having instilled into them principles of soldierlike discipline. The battle so many were looking forward to is, he says, indefinitely postponed, and there is no telling where it may be fought. Russell shows the difficulty of any considerable advance of the federals owing to the brokeness of the country.

The *Times* in an editorial says that the time cannot be far distant when the South must either surrender their tobacco and cotton or burn them. If they give up their crops to the invaders, we may consider they intend to succumb. If they give them to the flames, all the worst that can happen to them will have been endured, and that task of conquest which never can be performed, will have commenced.

The steamers Sumter and Tuscarora were still at Gibraltar March 4th.

#### Accidentally Shot at Clinton, Ill.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 7th.—Jas. Harding, employe of the Illinois Central Railroad, accidentally shot himself yesterday at Clinton. He was hunting, and while getting over the fence the trigger to his gun caught and his gun was discharged; the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

### SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. presented a petition in favor of emancipation.

Mr. WILLEY of Va. presented a petition of citizens of Virginia against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron-clad gunboats.

The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. proceeded to speak in favor of its passage.

Mr. HARRIS said he wished to offer a substitute and make a few remarks, and therefore moved a postponement of the subject until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WHITE of Indiana, offered a resolution providing the appointment of a Committee of nine members to inquire and report at as early a day as practicable whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves and the extermination of slavery in Maryland, and Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri by the people, or local authorities thereof, and whether such an object be expedient and desirable; and they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves on this continent or elsewhere is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor, and also that they would inquire how far and in what way the Government can and ought equitably to facilitate this object, and that they be further authorized, if in their judgment it is expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding States and report thereon.

The resolution was passed—yeas 67, nays 52.

Before the announcement Mr. Mallory of Kentucky regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and absurd, moved to lay it on the table, which was not agreed to—52 against 68.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky. requested that his name should be omitted in the organization of this Committee, and as a matter of sound parliamentary practice, that no member be appointed thereon who voted for the following resolution, which he (Wickliffe) would read from the journal:

*Resolved*, That neither the Federal Government nor the people of any non-slaveholding State have the Constitutional power to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union, and that those persons who do not subscribe to the above proposition are too insignificant in number to excite alarm, and that the increase of such number does not keep pace with the aggregate population of the Union.

Mr. VOORHEES of Indiana read a preamble setting forth that the tariff bill, passed during the extra session of Congress, is unjust and oppressive to the agricultural portion of the country, and concluding with a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill at as early a day as possible repealing such law and substituting therefor a system founded on the principles of yielding an adequate amount of revenue, and not on that of "protecting" only the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. Carried, 88 to 35.

The House then proceeded to act definitely on the amendments of the tax bill heretofore reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The following are among the amendments concurred in:

The duties and taxes to be assessed in pursuance with this act shall be a lien upon the property, subject to the duty or tax from the time of the assessment until it is fully paid.

The sum of $19,000 heretofore appropriated for the Legislative expenses of Nebraska for the year 1863, is to be appropriated as that Territory's portion of the tax.

Tennessee is to have till the 1st of December to assume her portion of the tax.

Distillers of apples and peaches may take out a license for the business for the space of three months on payment of twelve and a half dollars.

There shall be exempt from distraint the tools and implements of a profession, also a cow, arms, household furniture, provisions kept for use, and apparel necessary for a family.

Increasing the license of wholesale liquor dealers from $50 to $100.

"Any person who peddles jewelry is to pay a license of twenty-five dollars for each license.

Photographers are to pay a license of ten dollars for each license when their receipts do exceed $500 per annum; when over $500 and under $1,000 per annum fifteen dollars for each license; and when over $1,000 twenty-five dollars for each license.

All agents for procuring patents, and claim agents for procuring patents and claims shall pay ten dollars each for a license.

Proprietors and agents of all exhibitions or shows not enumerated in this bill, shall pay ten dollars for each license.

The tax on articles manufactured and sold in pursuance with contracts *bona fide*, made before the 3d of March, 1862, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof.

Anthracite coal shall pay a tax of ten cents a ton, and bituminous coal a tax of one-eighth of a cent per bushel.

This latter was agreed to by a vote of 86 against 39. The proviso that this tax on coal shall not take effect until the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, was rejected by 41 against 86.

The amendment fixing a tax of one cent per pound on cotton after the first of May next, but exempting all cotton owned and held by any manufacturer of cotton fabrics on and prior to that time, was concurred in by a vote of 75 to 53.

The House also concurred in the following: On spirits rectified and mixed with other liquors or prepared in any to be sold as whisky, 15c per gallon; and when sold as brandy, rum, gin, wine, or by another name not otherwise provided for, 30c a gallon, on the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

On railroad iron and other iron, according to the state of manufacture, there shall be a tax ranging from one to two dollars a ton, and on steel from four to ten dollars a ton.

The House non-concurred in the amendment that all distilled spirits now manufactured or that may be manufactured before the first of May next in the United States, shall pay the same sum per gallon when held, as provided by this act, upon distilled spirits manufactured from and after that date.

Many other amendments were acted upon and generally concurred in. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

The House having reached the 74th section, adjourned.

### FROM HILTON HEAD AND TYBEE.

#### Skirmishing with the Rebels—Federal Prisoners Taken—An Iron Clad Gunboat at Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., says: From North Edisto we have stirring intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off the other night nearly an entire company belonging to the 55th Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough, they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeded in burning that and then surrounded the picket, killing three, wounding a dozen, and capturing about thirty of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there has been skirmishing, but with no results. Ample reinforcements will be sent to Col. Moore by Gen. Benham.

Fifteen of the 46th New York Volunteers were captured, together with a field piece, yesterday on Wilmington Island, on the Savannah river. Col. Rose took the responsibility of leading thirty men on a reconnoissance on Wilmington Island without orders, and was there surrounded by a superior force of the rebels and half of his men were captured. All the officers and the balance of the men escaped. The field piece was lost, and is doubtless now on exhibition in the city of Savannah. This is the result of this crazy mode of conducting affairs. Tybee remains quiet.

A Port Royal letter says an iron-clad rebel gunboat made its appearance on the Savannah river coming down, last week, near the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen from on board our vessels, which lay in Mud river, and a drawing of it was made. It is described as very much resembling the Merrimac in appearance, but is much smaller in size, and is considered every way less formidable.

#### From the Gulf—More Trouble Brewing in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Roanoke has arrived from Havana. Judge Marvin had arrived there.

Several small schooners had run the blockade and arrived with cotton.

Vera Cruz dates were to the 23d ult. Food had advanced forty per cent.

The Spanish troops were at Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. Juarez had imposed a forced loan on six Spanish commercial houses, and one of $500,000 on the Treasury. The Allies protested in an ultimatum requiring the nullification of the loan—a negative to be considered a *casus belli*.

It is rumored that there is civil war in Mexico.

A British and French war steamer had arrived at the Rio Grande, the navigation of which is to be kept open at all hazards.

The rebel Minister, Mr. Pickett, arrived at Brownsville on the 19th ult.

#### Western Virginia Being Cleared—Milroy's Advance at Camp Allegheny.

WHEELING, April 7.—A telegram, just received here, informs us that the rebels are retreating before our forces under Gen. Milroy, who has advanced from Cheat Mountain, and who now holds Camp Allegheny, lately evacuated be the Confederates. The rebels have also fallen back from Monterey and Huntersville, and seem to be aiming for Staunton, where they will have a railroad escape.

#### Surgeon General Finley—Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The papers this morning publish special order No. 75 of the War Department, showing the incorrectness of the *Bulletin's* report of the arrest of Surgeon General Finley. He is ordered to Boston to await further orders.

### COL. GEARY'S COMMAND.

#### The Rebels Attempt more than they Dare to Do.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Thoroughfare Gap, Va., April 2d, 1862, via Baltimore, April 6, says a rebel force of seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and three batteries, were thrown across the Rappahannock to cut off Col. Geary's command at White Plains. By a forced march they reached Salem within five miles of the Union band, last evening, with the intention of attacking Col. Geary in two columns, cutting off his retreat, and then seizing this formidable gap to intercept the progress of reconstructing the Manassas Gap railroad. The attack was to be made at daybreak this morning. Their movements were made secretly, with the intention of making a dash and cutting the Union command to pieces.

Col. Geary became apprised of their presence and designs, and moved his whole command off quietly during the night, and battled with the mountain roads, wading streams and rivers of mud for five miles, and by daylight occupied this Gap, where he prepared for a resolute and determined stand in the mountain defiles.

The movement was most important, frustrating a design to accomplish a victory by the destruction of a much dreaded command to revive the drooping feelings of the rebels in Virginia.

The calls were beaten in the evening, and the camp fires left burning as usual after the command marched. Although in such superior force, the rebels had not the temerity to follow and attempt an entrance into the rugged defiles here. It is supposed they returned at once to their original position south of the Rappahannock.

One of the Union scouts was killed and three of the rebels were taken prisoners.

Thoroughfare Gap is a station on the Manassas Gap railroad, 14 miles west of Manassas. It is a gap in the Bull Run mountain.

#### Fire at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, April 7.—This morning about half past three o'clock a fire was discovered on State street by the train men on the night freight of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, coming into this city. They promptly gave the alarm, but before the fire engines could be got in position to do much execution, the flames had gained such headway that three buildings, occupied respectively as a boot and shoe store, confectionary store, and barber shop, were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the barber shop. Some insurance.

#### A Hint to Our Blockaders.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A letter has been received in Mystic, Conn., dated Bordeaux, March 19th, which states that there was a large English steamer in that port, having on board three thousand tons of cargo, worth a million dollars, and was about ready to sail for a market, intending to run the blockade at New Orleans.


## New Advertisements.

*C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

For "Wants," "To Rent" and "For Sale," see Fourth Page.

TO RENT.—First class Brick Dwelling, with barn, No. 321 Huron street, near Rush street. The location is the most pleasant part of the North Division. The dwelling is nearly new with all the modern improvements, including cellar, storeroom, summer kitchen, &c. [illegible] Inquire at McCormick's Reaper Factory of C. A. [illegible]

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the north half of Lind's Block. Apply to F. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, House No. 304 Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash Avenue, from 1 to 2 or 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and Lands to Lease.—A large boarding house, containing about thirty rooms, on Lake street, near the Illinois Central Round House; also, several other houses desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years, situated on Michigan and Wabash Avenues, State and Clark streets. Apply at No. 12 State street, up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. B. F. BROOKFIELD.

TO RENT.—A First-class House on North Lasalle street, (No. 250) containing eleven rooms, with modern improvements. Apply at FULLER & HAM'S, 26 South Dearborn st.

WANTED—By two young gentlemen, board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. North Side preferred. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 2690, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young man of active business habits, a situation in a wholesale Grocery, Commission or Railroad House, as general or corresponding Clerk. He is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employers. Unexceptionable references given. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line addressed to "D. L." Post Office Box 98, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A good experienced man, white or colored, to take care of a pair of horses and carriage, and also has a knowledge of gardening, &c. Apply at the office of W. & E. [illegible] South Water street, adjoining Wells street bridge.

WANTED.—First class Concert Performers wanted for the Academy of Music, Milwaukee. Apply at Canterbury Hall between the hours of 9 and 12 Tuesday morning April 8th, 1862. J. T. CHADDOCK.

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman or Clerk, by a competent and experienced business man. Speaks and writes German and English. The best of references given. Address "F. BERNER," No. 188 East Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good Book-Keeper with from six to eight thousand dollars, for a few months. Two per cent per month will be warranted; more may be realized. Inquire at the Garden City House. Refer to F. W. GATES & Co.

FOR SALE—Cottage No. 298 North Franklin street; cheap for cash. Also, a Horse suitable for buggy or light express wagon. Inquire for, or address "ALDERSON," Freight Office Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR SALE.—A neat, cozey residence with large airy lot, good barn, out houses, grapes a dozen kinds of shrubbery, flowers, roses of all kinds, fire grates, marble mantles, good cellar, bath, water and gas. Location South Division, between the Avenues. Will please the eye of any lady or gentleman who wants a neat, quiet, nice, healthy home. Price $4,500, and it must be sold. Room No. 2, No. 33 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—For sale on reasonable terms or to rent, the Brick House, three stories and basement, with modern improvement, No. 464 Wabash Avenue, a few doors south of Twelfth street. If rented it will be put in good repair. Apply to LEROY CHURCH, No. 462 Wabash Avenue.

FOR SALE—One new eight horse power Steam Engine. Also, one-second Iron Planer, (Plane three foot square with seven foot bed) will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at the corner of Van Buren and Clinton st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with board and nice pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, by applying at No. 1 Harrison street, one door from Michigan Avenue.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! There will be a special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order of C. E. GEO. W. WOOD, Recorder.

FOR CONSTABLE of 6th Ward. I. U. MINGERS is a Candidate for Constable of the Sixth Ward, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

ALL KINDS OF SCALES, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, TRUCKS, &C., manufactured and repaired by S. S. HITCHCOCK & Co., corner of Canal and Washington sts. Proprietors of NEW PATENT SCALE. Requiring no pit for Hay, Coal or Cattle Scales. All orders promptly filled.

$10 REWARD.—Front Gate stolen, on Sunday night last, from 128 West Washington street. Any information will be thankfully received. Suitable reward for its return and for the detection and conviction of the thief. NATH'L NORTON, No. 10 South Market street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, For the transaction of a General Commission and Wholesale Fruit Business, at No. 1 Clark and 141 South Water street. H. C. CHAMPION, JAMES TODD.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Hubbard between Menominee and Linden streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4079. All kinds of Furniture made to order. Repairing done in all its branches. Pianos and Furniture Varnished, Polished and Repaired. Goods carefully packed for shipment to any part of the United States. Household Furniture moved to any part of the city. N. B.—Houses and Furniture cleared of Bed Bugs forever, in a short time.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM ENGINES. Pistons Packed by Steam. Invented by D. R. Fraser, Esq. We are now prepared to furnish Locomotive, Steamboats and Stationary Engines with this valuable improvement and guarantee it to give entire satisfaction, or NO PAY. [illegible] To Call and Examine. [illegible] F. W. GATES, CHALMERS & FRASER.

AUGUST SCHWARZ, BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, [illegible] Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street. [illegible] N. B.—Prices have been reduced to suit the times. A. SCHWARZ.

## New Advertisements.

VOTES, VOTES, VOTES, VOTES, VOTES, PRINTED AT SHORT NOTICE, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE No. 51 CLARK STREET.

ELECTION HANDBILLS AND CIRCULARS, at short notice, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

LEASES for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

"TO RENT" PLACARDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

NOTICES TO QUIT, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. W. G. BROWNLOW, OF TENNESSEE, Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association at METROPOLITAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, 10th inst. Mr. Brownlow will relate some of his EXPERIENCE IN "SECESSIA." Admission 25 cents. The benefit of the house to be given to Mr. Brownlow. Tickets can be purchased at the store of [illegible] Knowles, under the Hall, and at the ticket office of the Hall. COME ONE, COME ALL. Doors open at 7 o'clock. E. W. RUSSELL, Ch'n Lec. Com.

DISSOLUTION.—The old firm of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. Olmsted.

Co-Partnership. A new co-partnership has this day been formed between Mrs. L. D. Olmsted, Lyman Baird, partner in the old firm, and Francis Bradley, for several years Cashier of the City Bank of New Haven, and late Auditor of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. The business of LOANING, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE Will be conducted under the old firm name of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., As heretofore. MRS. L. D. OLMSTED, LYMAN BAIRD, FRANCIS BRADLEY. Chicago, April 1st, 1862.

We have associated with us as partner in the INSURANCE BUSINESS, MR. S. M. MOORE, Who was connected with the old firm in this department. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. Chicago, April 1st, 1862.

We are agents for the old CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., And for an extensive line of First-class Fire Insurance Companies.

ARCTIC Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000. MILLER & WILMARTH, AGENTS, 150 South Water Street.

HEAR AND JUDGE! JOHN WENTWORTH Will Address the People of Chicago, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, AT 8 O'CLOCK, Wednesday Evening, In favor of giving the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, And more especially its WAR AND EMANCIPATION POLICY A UNITED SUPPORT. Also, in favor of the people electing their own officers, and against secret political organizations, and, also, upon Liberty and Economy generally.

BUY OR RENT. I have a small family and wish TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE, Or would Purchase a House on Leased Ground. Address "HOME," Tribune Office.

REMOVAL.—To Rent and for Sale PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. R. PRASSER, 120 Clark street.

DAY & CURTISS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 10 Dearborn street, Chicago. For the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Agents for the sale of the OTTAWA STARCH, Warranted equal to any manufactured in the country. FRED. S. DAY. JACOB S. CURTISS.

WE WILL ADVANCE liberally upon GRAIN AND FLOUR STORED HERE. Also, upon Shipments to Buffalo, Boston and New York City. TIME BILLS wanted. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 167 S. Water st.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS. The St. Mary's Ship Canal Company will offer AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Tuesday, the 17th of June Next, AT EAST SAGINAW, All its lands upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly 100,000 ACRES of the best Pine Lands in the State. [illegible] FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] GEO. S. FROST, Agent of the Company, Detroit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible] Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. .60 per Square for each subsequent month. 20.00 per Square for one year.

## New Advertisements.

J. M. BEEBE & COMPANY, BOSTON, Have Removed to the New Block, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Winthrop Square. The special attention of the Trade, in all sections of the country, is invited to their Large, Choice and Attractive Stock, WHICH THEY OFFER AT POPULAR PRICES. Freights from Boston to any Western point, as low as from New York.

J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON, Having closed their open stock, preparatory to Removing, will offer, April 5th, At Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Winthrop Square, An entire Fresh Stock of FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

J. H. REED & CO., FLAVORING EXTRACTS Of Superior Quality, Pure.

N. T. CO.—For Oswego and Ogdensburgh.—The new Screw Steamer EMPIRE, Capt. Robt. Richardson, Will leave Chicago, as above on Saturday, April 12th. For freight or passage, apply to CLARY & HOWE, Agents, foot of North Lasalle street.

## Miscellaneous.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER [illegible] ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, [illegible] VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 35 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted. Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies. COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety, for sale at lowest market rates.

IMPROVE THE BLOOD, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, The Great Tonic and Invigorator. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS, CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. [illegible] R. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. [illegible] Agent for Wisconsin.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

The Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

## THEN AND NOW.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION. *They have borne with persecution until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue;* all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this feeling is unanimous. It pervades every class of society, and finds a lodgement in the bosom of the tender woman as well as that of the rugged man.

It is worse than folly to talk of coercing the Southern States into submission to the Federal Government. It would be impossible to accomplish such a result, and, even if it were not, SUCH A POLICY WOULD BE THE MOST DISASTROUS IN EVERY RESPECT that could possibly be pursued.

We do not, by any means, endorse TO ITS FULL EXTENT the position which the seceding States have felt themselves compelled to take; we think that they might have made at least one more effort within the Union to obtain the recognition of their rights; BUT WE MUST SAY THAT IF EVER MEN HAD CAUSE FOR ANY ACTION, THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES HAVE CAUSE FOR THEIR ACTION.

This was the language that the editor of the *Chicago Times* held, during that period of our national history that will be hereafter aptly designated as the "Dark Days." Half a dozen States had seceded. A dozen forts had been taken by the rebels, and their guns had been turned upon the friends of the Government. The muster of troops was going on in all the rebel States for the avowed purpose of seizing the capital of the country. An army had encamped in Charleston, with the intention, everywhere openly announced, of reducing Fort Sumter. The *Star of the West*, going to the relief of the beleaguered garrison in that fort, had been fired upon, and compelled to turn back and leave the men to their fate. Old Buchanan, the traitor for whom posterity will have nothing but hearty execrations, was vacillating between the forces that were endeavoring to guide him; but his influence was with the rebel cause. Wigfall, with his associate scoundrels, was openly boasting in the Senate that the Union was dissolved—the Government broken up—and that he would "take horse for his first campaign, the end of which would be the establishment of the rebel winter quarters in Philadelphia." The Foreign Ministers at Washington looked on with amazement that the instinct of self-preservation, as strong in governments as in individuals, was not aroused. The people of other countries saw the disorder—the treason and cowardice of the Administration, the defiant attitude of the South, and the willing co-operation of the confederates of rebellion in the North; and they were horror-stricken that such things should be. The Liberals all over the world were bowing their heads with shame and grief. The good men of our own country alternately chafed and prayed. Despotism everywhere was loud in exultation. Slavery was jubilant, and more than usually malignant and exasperating. Throughout the South it rioted in the blood of Northern men. Every boat and every train from Secessia was filled with the fugitives, lucky in getting away with their lives, and content to leave their wealth and their homes behind. To be a "Yankee" was there an offense greater than to be a murderer or robber. Not to be a Disunionist was to be subjected to present liability to a short rope and a quick shrive. The world outside of the Union believed, and the better part of our own countrymen acquiesced in the belief, that the great American experiment had come to an end, and that hereafter, or for a long period of years, a choice of despotisms was all that was left to the race.

This was the situation, known to everybody, patent to everybody, deplored with anguish and tears almost of blood, by all patriotic men. Yet this was the language that the editor of the Chicago *Times* held:

We can tell the Republican Legislature and the Republican administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: that if the refusal to repeal the personal liberty laws shall be persisted in, and if there shall not be a change in the present seeming purpose to yield to no accommodation of the national difficulties, *and if troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people of the South*, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT. In other words, if in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National difficulties, war should be waged, *that* WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH.

The Republicans have obstinately held on to the personal liberty laws, and as obstinately declined to raise a finger to save the Union by peaceful means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFLICT WHICH IT IS PRECIPITATING WILL NOT BE WITH THE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH. WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL BE A WAR HERE IN MICHIGAN AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

These extracts are the key to the tortuous course which the *Times* has pursued. They unlock and expose its whole policy. Will the Northwest consider them and then say how their author *can be* loyal?

## PREMIUMS ON SLAVERY.

No man in his senses can deny that the cause of our civil war is Slavery. All who ever cast an eye back along the history of our country, see plainly that it is the peculiar institution to which must be referred more of our weakness, discord, misfortunes and disgrace as a people, than to any one cause. It is well known that Lincoln was chosen President because the party who supported him believed with him, that he would so administer the Government that we might rest safely in the belief of the ultimate extinction of Slavery. Now it is somewhat difficult to understand how an institution is to be extinguished, for the protection and defense of which every power and all the skill of the Government are diligently employed. It is not plain to sight how Slavery is ever to be destroyed, so long as it is shielded against every blow and defended against any open or covert attack, and all the accidental and unavoidable injuries to which every other right, interest or possession in the land is exposed in time of war. Still there are those who are so strong in their defense of this course that it seems only a waste of time to reason with them about it.

We do not propose now to find any fault with the policy of carrying on the war, which spends more time and thought, and expends more toil, means, and anxious care in saving slavery from damage than any other of the valuables or possessions of the land; but we wish humbly to ask how offering premiums for the preservation of the peculiar institution, or paying bounties for its encouragement and growth, are to help forward the time for its ultimate extinction? We say offering premiums for slavery, because the exemption of the products of slave labor from taxation is a premium in favor of the men who pay no wages to their workmen. To save that class of staples from the burden of taxation laid upon the products of free labor, is to make it a preferable and more profitable place to invest capital. It encourages men to use their means in buying, selling and working slaves, to be assured that all the money used in that infamous way, will be spared the expense of taxation.

We have not reached the conviction, so far as can be judged by our legislation, that Slavery is any more of an evil than Freedom. On the contrary, so far as the laws passed by this Congress show anything, they tend to prove that Slavery is better than Freedom. You may cripple free labor with large exactions and burdens of taxation grievous to be borne; you may bind down the industry and enterprise of the North with heavy weights, but you must not put an ounce upon the dark shoulders that bear up the cause of oppression and treason. Why should King Cotton bow the knee or pay tribute to Union and Liberty? Or rather, why should he not, unless Slavery is so [illegible] in its workings that we the people are willing to pay handsomely in the way of bounties to encourage and spread its growth? Is it not excellent policy to bear ourselves all the financial burdens and losses of the war which slavery has caused? Had we not better hold up the hands and do all we can to strengthen the arms of those who are banded together to strike down and trample underfoot all we hold dearest?

Premiums on slavery! Bounties to encourage the growth, and prevent the fall or decline of human bondage! An army of more than half a million of men are in the field; the country bleeds at every vein and staggers along beneath its stupendous debt; youth and age, all the valor, the manhood, the present blessings and future hopes of the free States are threatened or assailed by the fierce and barbarous passions and ambitions, the lusts and crimes which slavery has engendered and brought forth; and notwithstanding all this, our Congressmen can find no better employment than to tie our free hands or break all the blows aimed at the head of the monster, save what they spend in inglorious and carefully framed provisions to embody their deep appreciation of the many excellencies and abounding merits of Human Slavery, by giving large premiums for its extension, and high bounties for its defense and preservation.

## NEW CONSTITUTION—BANKS.

A prominent member of the bar of this city has pointed out to us another fatal objection to the bank article of the new Constitution: That is that it expressly recognizes and provides for the continued existence of all the wild cat banks now chartered in the State. The provision will be found in section 2 of the article, as follows:

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations, association or corporation with any banking powers, shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the Constitution of this State, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Here we have the "Wild Cats" *fully* provided for, and their vested rights most religiously preserved to them. At the same time section 3 of same article provides that the bills of all other banks outside of the State under the denomination of ten dollars shall be excluded from the State immediately; while those under the denomination of twenty dollars shall be excluded after 1864, and those of all denominations after the year 1866. Thus the "Wild Cats" not only have their vested rights fully assured to them, but they are given a virtual monopoly of the circulation of the State up to 1864, and after the year 1866 the entire monopoly.

The question then arises Are not the people drifting between Scylla and Charybdis, in this matter? If they vote down the Constitution and vote up the Bank article, they give the "Wild Cats" a monopoly of the circulation for the future. If, on the other hand, they vote down the Bank article and vote up the Constitution, the Legislature hereafter will have power to charter banks *ad libitum*, and ruin and disaster will be the results.

The only safe way that we can see out of this great difficulty, then, is to avoid both Scylla and Charybdis, by voting down the Constitution and the Bank article with it. Only by so doing can the State be saved from ruin an disaster hereafter. Vote down the entire monster, head, horns and all, is our motto!

## WHAT BANKS IS DOING.

Gen. Banks's column is following up the advantage gained at Winchester, and has driven Jackson's force several marches further down the Shenandoah valley. On the 2nd inst. he advanced upon the rebels in Strasburg and shelled them out of it. They fell back on the road to Woodstock, and were vigorously pursued to that point, a distance of twelve miles. The rebels contested the march most of the way; at some points the fighting was pretty severe between the rear guard of the rebels and the advance guard of Banks. They were driven through Woodstock on the double-quick, and seven miles further, to Edinburgh, where quite a sharp skirmish occurred; but the place was taken, and our troops bivouacked there for the night, having chased the fleet-footed Virginians *nineteen* miles in one day. During their retreat the rebels set fire to the bridges, and succeeded in destroying several of them.

Woodstock, where the main body of Banks's column was on the 4th inst., is the county town of Shenandoah county, and has about one thousand inhabitants. It lies on the Manassas Gap Railroad, one hundred and one miles from Alexandria, and is connected with Staunton by an excellent turnpike road, sixty-five miles long. From Staunton to Gordonsville is sixty miles by the Virginia Central Railway. As a military point Woodstock has some importance; and if General Banks penetrates to Staunton he will not only command one of the most important railroad lines in Virginia, but will be in easy connection with the army of General Fremont, part of which is, it is said, already in Greenbrier county, among the mountains. Moreover, by a movement upon Lynchburg, Banks would be able to co-operate in a pursuit, in case the rebel army should be beaten and forced to retreat from Virginia. Banks is not the man to camp down and go to "fortifying" and "reviewing." The country may depend upon it that he will continue to move on the enemy's works. He can no longer be held back and kept doing nothing by the "Young Napoleon," as he is assigned to an independent command, and will take his orders direct from the War Department.

## BANKS AND McDOWELL.

The dispatch to the Associated Press on saturday makes the following important announcement from Washington:

An official war bulletin, from the War Department, creates two new military departments; the first, that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department of Fremont, and Blue Ridge, to be called the "Department of the Shenandoah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; and the second, that portion of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Patuxent, and the Potomac, to be called "Department of the Rappahannock," to be under command of Gen. McDowell.

Let the reader turn to a map of Virginia and Maryland, and he will perceive at a glance the importance and significance of this "war bulletin." The new department created for General Banks extends across Virginia from Harper's Ferry to North Carolina, in a south-west direction, comprising the territory between the two ranges of mountains.

The other district embraces two thirds of the remainder of Virginia. It includes the territory west of a line drawn north and south through Richmond and east of the Blue Ridge. The creation of these two departments leaves to McClellan a small district East of Richmond; but if he moves no faster in the future than he has done during the past eight months, it is large enough to contain him for the remainder of his life. He is now at Fortress Monroe with two or three army corps, taking things very leisurely according to report. Banks and McDowell being released from the repressive, hold back orders of the "young Napoleon," will now have a chance to "move their columns on the enemy's works." They have chafed for half a year under the donothing, torpid policy of the Commander-in-Chief. They both belong to the *fighting* school of tactics, and have little faith in masterly inactivity strategy for quelling a slaveholder's rebellion of the magnitude of that raging in the South.

Surgeon Coxe of the 3d New Jersey regiment, (Phil. Kearney's brigade,) on the Potomac, has been arrested for treason, a paper having been found at Manassas, apparently the report of one of the rebels, in which was the announcement—"Information as to the position and strength of the army, furnished voluntarily by Surgeon Coxe, of the Third New Jersey." Coxe had been suspected for some time.

## THE PEA RIDGE FIGHT.

### Return of Federal Prisoners.

The following is a list of Federal prisoners captured by the rebel Van Dorn, at the Pea Ridge fight, taken to VanBuren, Arkansas and afterwards exchanged and returned to Cross Timbers, on the 30th ult. We omit the names of those from the Missouri and Ohio regiments, as the list has already appeared in the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers, and our circulation is limited in those States:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieut Wm P Smith, 36th Ill.
" " T. H. West, 36th Ill.
" " B C Wood, —Battalion.
Second Lieut C P Jones, 36th Ill. Infantry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Orderly Sergeant Geo P Douglas, 36th Ill.
" " Dan Bradbury, 3d Iowa cavalry.
" " Wm F Wolf, 36th Ill.
" " Jas P Butler, 36th Ill.
" " Neal Gilchrist, 36th Ill.
Corporal Henry Latham, 36th Ill.
" Wm H Dugan, 36th Ill.
" G Hughes 36th Ill.
" Thos Flynn, 36th Ill.
" Wm P Bigsby, 36th Ill.
" H Burds 36th Ill.
" Francis Kirby, 36th Ill.
" Simon Wilson 36th Ill.
" David M Smith, 36th Ill.
" Joel Hamblin 36th Ill.
" Henry Hanck, 3d Ill cavalry.

PRIVATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| J P McBride, 36th Ill | C W Seare 36th Ill |
| M Pervis, 3d Ill cav | Jacob Wise do |
| John Gallagher, 3d Ill | J H Woodward do |
| Jas Wilson do | C Tucker do |
| R A Deane, 36th Ill | A Bostwick do |
| Frank Dugan do | C Mowry do |
| J W Edwards do | F Stewart do |
| W H Hartless do | E Balch do |
| Wm Jackson do | A Lee do |
| R N M Gatchell do | M Awick do |
| John Orr | C Ziner do |
| J W Roland 36th Ill | J K Nott, 36th Ill |
| J Frazier do | J M Wilson do |
| J N Kennaday do | J M Vickers do |
| A Thompson do | H W Harper do |
| O Daggett do | J Daniels do |
| W Harrison do | A W Nixon do |
| W Browne do | S W Webster do |
| A Vickers do | H Wicker do |
| J Murray do | J E McAllister do |
| J Jewell do | Wm Riley do |
| T R Wilson do | Isaac Larrimore do |
| G Fallon do | R Ollinger do |
| H Golden 37th Ill | Jno Ollinger do |
| W K French do | S Griffith do |
| W W Thompson, 36th Ill | M Cameron do |
| J A Stearn do | D H Petrick do |
| J Denham do | O Robertson do |
| J Dickson do | H C Moore do |
| Thos Gorman, 36th Ill | Wm Beach do |
| L M Gilvery do | S H Sears do |
| C Torrence do | D Gobson, 37th Ill |
| F Pales do | J B Sraddy do |
| G Edwards, Bowen's bat'n | J Mulligan, 3d Ill Cav |
| M Murphy, 25th Ill | C Abaer, Hoffman's bty |
| H Ridecour do | L Glover do |
| J C Baltinger, 18th Ind | J J Miear do |
| M M Haskell do | R Fuze do |
| J Fairley do | J Mya, 1st Ind |
| S Douglass, 8th Ind | J Jacks do |
| J C Nottingham, 8th Ind | J Smith, Peoria L A |
| R E Riley do | Wm Morrow do |
| K C Hollingsworth do | C Gabble, 8th Ind |
| H Sales, Benton Hus | A Carter do |
| H Chesseman do | C J Bustis do |
| Wm Seidmeyer, Frem do | G Bitterling, Peoria L A |
| C J Sturdevant, 9th Iowa | W H Aldridge do |
| A S Tompkins do | S E Baldwin do |
| C Beck, 4th Iowa | M O'Brian do |
| W Caldwell do | J Wheatley, 3d Ill cav |
| S T Messenger do | J C Walker do |
| J Plummer do | J P Warden do |
| J C Cessna, 9th Iowa | J P Shields do |
| M P Smith do | J Hartburn 9th Iowa |
| M Wheeler, 18th Ind inf | J Oswald, 18th Ind inf |
| M Perry do | G W Watts do |
| H West do | M Purvis do |
| T L Winkle do | S Reed do |
| W E M Cann do | W E Mills do |
| J Spongler do | B Smith |
| J Homeslder do | W H Heard |
| O Burnbact do | A Yomit |
| J Babe do | J P Williams |
| E Davis do | |

Total commissioned officers, 10; non-commissioned officers, 25; privates, 104. Whole number, 139.

Several officers were previously liberated subject to exchange, whose names are not given above. Among those are Lieutenant Colonels Herron and Chandler; Captain Waldemer; Lieut. Snooks, Captain Hand and Lieut. Floyd Robinson, of Bowen's battalion.

Our released prisoners left Long Town on the evening of the 25th, making the distance to this point—ninety five miles—in three days and a half. Some of the boys were stripped of their clothing, boots and valuables, and were rigged in return with a secession outfit. Lieut. West of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, was robbed on the field of a gold watch; $250 in money, a good suit of clothes, and even his boots, and came into camp with a butternut suit, and copper-bottomed like a rebel of the first order.

### The Poor Man's Constitution.

The difference in expense, under the old and new Constitutions, will be about as follows. We estimate the salaries to be allowed by the General Assembly, and base our estimate upon what leading "Egyptians" were in favor of in the Convention:

| UNDER OLD CONSTITUTION. | | UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | 1,500 | Governor | 4,000 |
| Secretary of State | 800 | Secretary of State | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | 800 | Treasurer | 2,500 |
| Auditor | 1,000 | Auditor | 3,000 |
| Supt. Pub. Schools | 1,500 | Attorney General | 3,000 |
| 28 Circuit Judges at $1,000 | 28,000 | Supt. Pub. Schools | 2,500 |
| 28 Prosecuting Attorneys at $5.00 | 14,000 | 19 Circuit Judges | 47,500 |
| 3 Supreme Judges | 3,600 | 102 County Attorneys | 76,500 |
| 102 County Judges at $3 per day | 9,180 | 3 Supreme Judges | 9,000 |
| 105 members Legislature, at $4 per diem, 42 days | 8,820 | 102 County Judges | 76,500 |
| | | 133 members Legislature, at $5 per day, 60 days | 39,700 |
| Total | $69,200 | Total | $330,700 |

From this it will be seen that the expense of these offices will be almost four times greater under the new than they are under the old Constitution, rendering necessary an additional burden of taxation upon the people of this State to the amount of $181,000 per annum, which will require the State tax for revenue purposes to be more than doubled for this object alone.

Are the people of this State willing, at this time, to assume this burden? Was it just or proper on the part of the Convention to ask it? The people must decide this question for themselves at the ballot box on the 17th of June.

### The Figures on Dress Parade.

Assuming an army of 600,000 men formed into line, single rank, they will show a front of 23 miles, allowing 2 feet to a man, which is rather close packing for free movements. We will counter-march one-half—the right wing—and place them as a rear rank, (the usual formation,) and we have a front of 11½ miles, which distance they would require when marching in column of platoons. Should the generalissimo wish to make a rapid inspection, if he had the appliance of a parallel railroad track, and a fast locomotive, he may run down in front of the line in a quarter of an hour, and make a hasty review. If mounted on his charger, at a smart trot, it would require over a half hour. This respectable army, formed in hollow square, (in double rank,) would be nearly three miles from side to side, showing on each front a fraction under three miles. The enclosure would contain about 5,760 acres, an area equal to some immense Indian corn fields in Illinois. When marching in column, it would require a whole day, taking the thing easy, for the extreme left wing to reach the point left by the right wing in the early start. When we add the commissariat, artillery, ammunition, and other wheel transports, we must give the army two whole days before the left wing *debouch* from the starting point of the right wing. If this immense army were formed in solid square, allowing about 4 square feet for a man, they would cover about 150 acres, and form a block of bayonets a fraction under a quarter of a mile square. Estimating each man as carrying weight of musket, equipments, rations, &c., at 50 pounds, this army will have trudged along with 15,000 tons weight. Allowing two pounds of provisions per diem for each man, they consume 600 tons per day, and if they drink one quart of water per day, *which is the best drink for an army*, they consume 150,000 gallons—say 1,200 hogsheads—which is a clever sized ship load, each day.

### The Emancipation Message Sustained.

The Senate of the United States on Thursday last passed the Joint Resolve from the House proposing in the exact words suggested by the President in his recent Message of Freedom, to extend national aid to such slave States as shall see fit to "initiate emancipation." The vote stood—yeas, 32; nays, 10; and, best of all, *Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Willey of Virginia, and John B. Henderson of Missouri, voted in the affirmative.* Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania was absent or failed to vote, as was also Harris of New York. Still, the affirmative vote is larger than we had ever hoped to see it. All the New England States and all the free States west of Pennsylvania (save those on the Pacific) voted solid for the President's proposition; but the affirmative votes from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri are most precious of all. Delaware and Maryland went the other way, because their Senators have linked their fortunes with those of the Democratic party, and cling to slavery as that party's sheet-anchor. The people of those States will yet speak for themselves. The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kan.), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson (Mo.), Wright—10.

### Deaths in Hospital.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HOSPITAL NO. 1, BOWLING GREEN, KY., April 2, 1862.

For the information of friends, I write to inform them that on the 6th day of March, private Isaac Austin, Co. K, 19th Illinois Volunteers, died in this hospital. Also, died in this hospital, March 13th, of typhoid fever, Corporal Charles W. Dennis, Co. D, 19th Ill. Vols. The uncertainties of mail service below cause me to think that friends are not advised of the deaths. Company officers are notified by mail, and are not sure at any time of getting letters.

J. C. Gerard, undertaker in Bowling Green, has a register upon which is kept the name, opposite the number of the grave, by which friends can readily find the last resting-place of dear departed ones.

Respectfully, J. T. THORNTON.

P. S.—Since writing the above, private Amos Alger, Co. H, 19th Wisconsin, died of typhoid fever here.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*The Abomination of Desolation in Virginia—Ex-Senator Mason's Home—Report of Messrs. Davis, Holt, and Campbell on Claims and Contracts in the Western Department—Vessels Chartered and Purchased by the War Department, etc.*

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.

The slaves of the Hon. J. M. Mason, (Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.) decamped publicly from Winchester last week—confiscated themselves in fact—and proceeded without molestation to Philadelphia. Mason's estate is ruined, his homestead in possession of Federal troops, and himself in exile; and, as though that were not punishment enough for his treason, his daughter, Mrs. Dorsey, has become insane from the various and distressing vicissitudes through which her father and family have passed. Virginia is traveling the down-hill road at a rate of speed never dreamed of by her prophetic statesmen of 1832, who made the House of Delegates eloquent with the story of her decline. A few years ago Senator Kennedy of Maryland made a speech on the Cuba bill, detailing, among other things, the return of desolation to Virginia, his native State. He showed by the returns of the State Auditor that in 1850 there were between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres of unoccupied lands, and that in 1857 this uncultivated area had grown to 13,000,000 acres, and he predicted that there would soon be 20,000,000 acres in the same abandoned and unfruitful condition. He showed, also, by the official railroad returns, that 57,000 effective laborers (slaves) had been exported to the gulf States in two years. The purpose of Mr. Kennedy's speech was to show that if Cuba were acquired, the exportation of laborers from Virginia would be so rapid that she would soon be left in a worse plight, as to material prosperity, than when Capt. John Smith found her two centuries ago. Now contending armies are hastening her decay with redoubled speed. Mr. Mason's desolate home is a fair picture of the whole State east of the mountains, as it is now or soon will be. A new race of men and a new system of civilization must rise up and possess the soil of the ancient and afflicted Commonwealth.

The report of Messrs. Holt, Davis and Campbell, Commissioners to audit and settle the accounts of the late Western Department was presented to the House yesterday, and is now in the hands of the Government printer. The disclosures of the Commission are so startling in many respects that I cannot trust myself to prepare an abstract. I have therefore copied several of the concluding pages entire, which are as follows:

Chauncey C. P. Johnson, called by J. R. Shepley, associate counselor, testified as follows:

"I am paymaster in the United States army; I was appointed last June, and stationed in the Department of the West."

*Question.* "Did the late commanding general in this department ever in your presence countenance any disregard of law, or the regulations governing the army?"

*Answer.* "General Fremont countenanced it frequently in my presence, and to me, by saying that he did not intend, in the administration of this department, to be governed by the rules and regulations that were laid down, and that he would be guided by the circumstances which surrounded him entirely. The reason that this conversation occurred so frequently was that I was thrown much in his company, in my capacity as paymaster and privately. When he first came here I went to see him, having known him before, and was invited by him to come and see him frequently, as I was well acquainted in the West and had been connected with the organization of the home guard in this city, from the beginning. In regard to the official business which I had to transact with him, several instances occurred in which orders for payments had been issued to Col. Andrews, Paymaster Gen., and these orders transferred to me, and not being considered by me legal, I called on him in regard to them, and he told me that he intended to do what he considered best for the service, without reference to law or regulations; that he intended to cut red tape and arrive at the end without reference to order or system, and directed me to pay these orders."

The statements of these witnesses—officers of unimpeachable integrity and intelligence—will, we are sure, be heard by the Government with equal astonishment and sorrow. Gen. Fremont proclaims, on assuming his command, [vide Col. Andrews's testimony] that "*there were no longer any civil rights; that there was no Government except that outside of the Constitution, which had been suspended; that it was his determination to administer his department without reference to law or regulations;*" that the people of the United States were in the field, and that he was at their head, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they, the people, expected him to carry out, "without regard to the red tape" of the Washington people"—that is the President and Congress. It is singular how perfectly these sentiments harmonize with those held by the usurpers, who in this and other ages of the world, have sought and established absolute power upon the ruins of public liberty. Some of these usurpers, taking yet higher ground than that assumed in the interview with Colonel Andrews, have claimed for themselves a mission to "carry out" the will of God, but none of them have sunk their pretensions below a special mission to "carry out" the will of the people. Cæsar, when he stood upon the banks of the Rubicon and waved his veterans to advance, did not make a bolder declaration against his country than this. The words, so earnestly and so often spoken, announced a revolution conceived, but which, happily, most happily for the country, the parent had not the strength to bring forth. No man has lived in the tide of time, wise and pure enough to be entrusted with such power as is here claimed. Military chieftains who cut "red tape" always do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of their country suffers quite as much as does the "tape" in the operation. As free institutions have their foundations in law, and in the obedience of the people and their representatives, civil and military, to it, this expression of a purpose to cast aside all political and constitutional restraints, made in the halls of legislation even, would alarm, but when made in the field by a chieftain, at the head of a great army, it chills and awes the patriot's heart by its parricidal spirit. It reveals an unscrupulous ambition, which awaits but the prestige and power of victory to sweep the Government itself, as a cobweb, from its path.

This sad page in the history of the late commander of this department gathers a deep shadow from the circumstances under which these declarations were made. General Fremont had, a few weeks before, taken and subscribed the following military oath: "I, John C. Fremont, do solemnly swear that I will *bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully* against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers over me, according to the rules and articles of war." He thus, in sight of God and his country, had plighted faith with his Government that he would bear to it "true allegiance," and he stood pledged by the most solemn of human sanctions to support that Constitution which, when "the people are in the field" places at "their head" the President of the United States, and not any general holding a commission under him. With a confiding fondness he had been summoned from the obscurity of private life, and, preferred above the veterans and a whole army of patriots, he was made a Major General. Scarcely has he girded on his sword, to whose honor the best interests of the nation had been committed, when he says to his subordinates and followers that he draws it, not in the name of law or of the Government, but in defiance of both, to enforce such measures as, in his judgment, "the people expected him to carry out." These words were spoken, as it were, in the very sick chamber of the Republic, and had the tone of the undertaker while the patient was yet struggling for life. They were uttered against the Government of a country, not then tranquil and strong and able to battle with all assailants, but of a country distracted and humbled, and bleeding under the stabs of traitors. They came from no flush of excitement springing from a triumph of arms, but were the solemn and oft-repeated enunciations, of a general just entering the field of his future operations, and surveying for the first time the strength of his gathering army. They were addressed to officers of high rank in the service, and were intended to impress them with obedience to his revolutionary programme. General Fremont already held the sword, and it was most important for his purposes that Colonel Andrews, the head of the pay department here, and Major Johnson, a paymaster under him, should not interfere with his free use of the national purse. In respecting his own official oath and the law, by resisting unwarrantable transfers of public money, the Colonel had already given offense, and he was therefore visited and thus startlingly warned that he might not offend again. His noble and patriotic reply, though subdued by the presence of his superior officer, proved him to be worthy of the sword he wore, and that his courage and loyalty had nothing to fear from the menaces by which he was assailed.

The line of policy thus resolved on was openly pursued as his apparent consciousness that he was "the State" grew more vigorous. He created a large number of offices and filled them with friends and favorites, to whom he assigned full salaries, a power which he had no more right to exercise than had any soldier in his ranks. About two hundred of these appointments were made, and of which some forty-two were allotted to a body of but three hundred men, which he had recruited and organized under the somewhat regal designation of "The Fremont Body guard." Imitating yet further imperial rule, he sought to bestow upon many—possibly all his appointees—whatever their duties, a military prestige. Thus, Castle, his "superintendent of railroad transportation," was honored, by his letter of appointment, with "the pay of a colonel"—and the title, of course, followed—while the office of "musical director," a creation of his own, filled by a musician from one of the theaters, to whom was given the rank and pay of a captain of engineers in the regular army.

When the Secretary of War visited this department in person and inspected the forts which General Fremont was then building for the defense of St. Louis, under the auspices of Beard, he at once decided that they were useless, and ordered that they should be discontinued, and that the funds of the government in the hands of the paymasters, and quartermasters here, should be applied exclusively to meet the current expenses of the army. Yet, in defiance of the Secretary's authority, the work upon the forts went on to their completion, while $30,000 of the funds sought to be protected by the Secretary was paid to Beard on the 15th October; and on the 19th of the same month, an imperative order was given by the General for the payment to Beard of $60,000 more. In his administration he virtually ignored the existence of the quartermasters, and the commissaries department, and of the ordnance bureau, and necessarily that of the Government at Washington. The most stupendous contracts, involving an almost unprecedented waste of the public money, were given out by him in person to favorites, over the heads of the competent and honest officers appointed by law. It seemed to be his purpose to present himself as the embodiment of political and military power, and to show alike by his words and his conduct how little he depended upon the Government of his country, and how utterly he disregarded its laws, its regulations and its policy. *Of course such an example could not be otherwise than contagious.* The whole framework of the political and military system, as organized by law, was unbraced, and disorder and criminal insubordination everywhere prevailed. There could be no obedience when the general of the department openly taught and practiced resistance to the laws as a right, if not a duty. There could be no economy where the general exposed himself continually to temptations of laboring in his great office to feed the greed of his unholy gain. He occupied with his family and several members of his staff a marble palace, and lived amid its luxurious furniture and glittering wares, at a stipulated expense of $6,000 per annum to the Government, at a time when the homes of millions of our people were darkened by the horrors of civil war. Could it be expected that his subordinates would display any special sympathy with our national sufferings, or any marked solicitude to guard the public treasury from plunder? Instead of going to Cairo, as he could have done for a few dollars, on one of the vessels transporting his troops which accompanied him, he chartered a magnificent steamer, at a cost of $1,600 to the Government, to convey himself and cortege alone. This steamer was anchored out in the stream, instead of lying at the wharf, as all others did and do, and when the General drove in his carriage and four to the water's edge, yet another steamer, at still further cost to the Government, as we learn from claims presented for it, was employed to put himself and suite on board. A foreign prince or potentate, in a season of national mourning, might thus live, and thus enter his pleasure yacht or barge of state; but insensibility amid the calamities of civil war, and wastefulness when the public debt is being increased at the rate of from one to two millions daily, when exhibited by a General of the American army, is a spectacle from which the patriot may well turn away in grief and humiliation.

As was to have been expected, the influence of such an exhibition was everywhere felt. High officers did not, it was true, dare charter steamers for their own convenience, but they did, heedless of the expenditure, engage special trains for the convenience of themselves and attendants, while yet humbler officers, dwarfing their pseudo pomp to the narrower sphere of their authority, hired at the livery stables for months, buggies and horses at the cost of the government, and this although the law only recognized them on foot, or as mounted at their own expense. Thus in every way, and almost everywhere, under the malign influence of the declaration that neither laws nor regulations longer prevailed, there was manifested a disposition to convert the national tragedy through which we are passing into a saturnalia of personal and official self-indulgence and extravagance.

While we have necessarily devoted the principal part of our report to an exposure of the abuses which characterized the late administration of this department, we cannot close it without bearing testimony to the integrity which has generally been displayed by merchants, mechanics and manufacturers when permitted to deal directly with Government. Wide spread as has been the demoralization in official circles and among their dependents and favorites, and startling as are the frauds which have been attempted and consummated a large majority of the claimants which have presented themselves before us unimpeached by imputations either upon their loyalty or honor.

We have examined some 1,200 witnesses, whose testimony has been taken by an accomplished stenographer, (Mr. R. R. Hitt, of Chicago,) and has been in part written out. The illness from which he is at this moment suffering may delay the completion of the work, but we presume that in some three months the whole evidence, which will consist of from six to seven thousand manuscript pages, will be ready, and will then be filed in the department as part and in support of this report. As several weeks will be required to close entirely the business of the commission, the secretary and a few of the clerks will be necessarily detained that time. The entire record of our proceedings, with the accompanying papers, will then be transmitted.

DAVID DAVIS.
J. HOLT.
HUGH CAMPBELL.

The Commissioners are now performing with commendable fidelity the same office as to fraudulent contracts here that they performed in St. Louis; witness, the Boker arms contract with its $1,000,000 swindle.

Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, has sent into the Senate a list of all vessels chartered and purchased by the War Department since the 1st day of April, 1861. The whole number of charters is 277, and the whole number of purchases 41. Mr. John Tucker appears to have been the Government agent in effecting 157 of the charters and 15 of the purchases. Among the purchases by Mr. Tucker are the steamer Winfield Scott, formerly the Constitution, at $150,000, and the steamer Union at $100,000. Opposite the Winfied Scott the following remark is found: "Broke in two at Pino Island in January, 1861." Opposite the Union is the remark: "Driven ashore on S. C. coast in November, 1861." Neither of these steamers were inspected by Mr. Tucker, or by anybody for him, before the purchase. They had been previously rejected by naval officers but probably Mr. Tucker was not aware of the circumstance.

## LETTER FROM CAIRO.

[Editorial correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 3d, 1862.

In a military point of view the glory of Cairo has departed. The thousands of brave men, who for many weary months were stationed here, slowly but surely learning the art of war, have nearly all sought fields of bloody strife, and many of them, alas, have fallen by the hands of those who have wasted their energies to destroy the liberties of their country. Their glorious deeds will be recorded on one of the brightest pages of the nation's history, for they will contrast vividly with the treachery and the crimes of the rebel crew that opposed them.

A few soldiers still remain. In the evening you can yet hear the solemn cry, "Corporal of the guard No. 1;" but Cairo may as well doff her military honors and seek for pure distinction in the peaceful pursuits of commerce. It is still the focus in which army news from the Cumberland, the Tennessee, Island No. 10 and New Madrid concentrates, and from which the telegraph and a hundred busy pens scatter it broadcast over the land, to be eagerly read and canvassed by anxious millions; but the evacuation of Columbus by the rebel General, Bishop Polk, has permanently transferred the interest that once centered in Cairo to points soon to become consecrated by the blood of heroes and patriots.

Gen. Strong, the commander of this post, is admirably fitted for the peculiar duties devolved upon him. Schooled in early life in extensive commercial pursuits, he regards the whole miserable "red tape" system as a humbug, having "no rights which a straightforward business man is bound to respect." Hence his quarters are always open; he is at once accessible to all men who have business to transact; and the immense and varied concerns arising from the dispatch of troops and supplies to the armies on the Tennessee and the Cumberland; at New Madrid and to the flotilla at Island No. 10, go on with the regularity of clock-work. His kindness and courtesy are in strong contrast to that surly, frigid manner which in small minds "a little brief authority" is sure to engender.

On Wednesday I visited Island No. 10. The position of the rebel forts and of the gunboats has been faithfully presented to the readers of the TRIBUNE in the admirable maps which you have published. The brilliant affair of the night previous, in which the spiking of the guns in the upper rebel battery was effectually accomplished, was the theme upon every tongue. Impatient readers may ask why more is not done; but the reasons for the delay are contraband. The gallant Commodore chafes under the necessity which keeps him and his band of heroes from the strife; but it cannot be avoided. All have confidence that by-and-by the country will make the welkin ring. He appeared to be in the best of health and spirits.

At this writing we have no news from New Madrid or the Tennessee. In your issue of yesterday, April 2, you state that private and reliable advices lead to the conclusion that there will not be much of a fight at Corinth, Mississippi. That may be true so far as that place is concerned, but opinions here locate the most terrible fight of the war, if not there, in its immediate vicinity. The number of troops now near there I may not give you, but there are enough on both sides to make by far the most fearful contest that ever occurred on this continent. Certainly the rebels cannot afford to lose the battle, for the destruction of their army would be their inevitable ruin; and it is the confident belief of all true patriots and their earnest prayer that the Stars and Stripes will be victorious. Gen. John A. Logan, who, though still obliged to carry his arm in a sling, left last evening determined to mingle in the coming strife, told us that he should on arriving there make a proposition, which he was sure would be accepted, and which would ensure success:—it was that every man of that mighty host vow to die on the field or win the victory.

Who can doubt that every regiment will respond in a shout that will make the earth tremble and the traitor crew scatter like chaff before the wind. The sneaking Egyptian politicians, who in the Constitutional Convention have foully planned their own elevation at the expense of Logan and other Democratic citizens that now are engaged in putting down the rebellion, will find their beautiful schemes swept away like cobwebs before the scorn of an indignant people.

Much anxiety is felt here that in the coming fight Gen. Halleck should assume the command in person. The number of the troops, and the magnitude of the interests at stake, seem to require it. It is hoped by his friends and others that he will not miss this opportunity to write his name high upon the tablets of his country's history.

I conversed this morning with a gentleman who had just returned from a visit of a week at Nashville. He represents the people as still expressing bitter secesh sentiments; but they submit to the "powers that be" with the best grace they can command. They profess to believe that the rebels will still be victorious; but their practice gives the lie to their professions by the eagerness with which they take Northern money, and the low esteem in which "Confederate" notes are held. Taking advantage of this, sharpers are industriously circulating broken bank bills and other paper stuff among them—a practice which cannot be too strongly condemned, and which it is to be hoped the strong arm of the law will not only stop, but severely punish. B.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CAMP NEAR NEW MADRID, April 3, 1862.

Have your readers ever traveled over a corduroy road, constructed in the most primitive manner of logs and rails placed crossways of the pathway, in a wagon placed squarely upon the axletrees without springs or other ridicular appendages to break its jolt as it goes bumping and bounding over the roots and rails, the hills and the vallies. If so, they are prepared feebly to comprehend the misery of a trip from Bird's Point to Sikeston, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The track is uneven and rough, the bridges are set upon stilts, the road bed under water, the ties and the rails are broken, and when you add to this the fact that Government runs the trains, you have the climax of the affair.

Between Bird's Point and Charleston the country is not worth the pen and ink it would require to describe it. It is a succession of swamps, forests, log huts, oak openings, broken railroads and more swamps. I did here and there discover a clearing, where between blackened logs and dead trees the poor farmer attempted to scratch the earth with his plow for the spring planting. Peach trees occasionally appeared in full blossoms in the interstices of trees standing, some lonely cabin, but like a burst of sunshine in a cloudy day, only served to make the landscape more insupportable. Passing through the forests and swamps we emerged into the open prairie, and approached the village of

CHARLESTON.

This is a beautiful town, the county seat of Mississippi county, and before the surrounding country was ravaged by Jeff Thompson and his horde, boasted a population of nearly fifteen hundred souls. At the present the number does not exceed two hundred, exclusive of the Federal garrison, one company of the 60th Illinois, Col. Toler, which does duty here. The inhabitants were mostly secessionists, and when the Confederates lost the prestige of success, they began to leave their homes and possessions, and consequently the town is deserted. The churches are closed, the stores and shops shut up, and instead of the busy hum of industry, almost the silence of death now prevails, broken now and then by the wild shout of the soldier and the shrill scream of the locomotive. A momentary speck of life seems to be infused into the town when the cars arrive, and a crowd quickly gathers around the newsboy for the TRIBUNE; but it quickly subsides. The surroundings of Charleston resemble a New England town. There are waving wheat-fields, blossoming peach, pear and apple trees, the same comfortable houses, the same churches, and the same school house—but in all else how different!

BERTRAND has the same natural surroundings. A miserable collection of shanties, upon which the word "Saloon" shines conspicuous, is indicative of the peculiar qualities of its population. What few people reside here are noted for their intense secession proclivities. Two members of the 51st regiment were recently poisoned while partaking of fresh pork at the table of one of these monsters. Between Bertrand and Sikeston one hundred and forty Union troops watch the railroad day and night, to prevent its destruction.

SIKESTON

Is the present terminus of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and it is occupied by two companies of the Michigan Second Cavalry and a detachment of the Fifteenth Wisconsin. The place is noted as the residence of "Old Sikes," a notorious secessionist, who has contributed liberally of his means to support Jeff. Thompson in carrying on his predatory warfare. The road leading from Sikeston to New Madrid is upon a comparatively narrow strip of solid land lying between two immense swamps. It was on this road that the skirmish between Thompson and the Illinois Seventh Cavalry occurred, in which the former lost several men and six of his one-pounder guns. The swamps are the haunts of rebel spies and the adherents of Jeff. who are acquainted with every foot of the morass, plunge fearlessly into the deep recesses, because they know our cavalry cannot follow them. The very pathway, or lane by which Jeff. Thompson reached the swamps, was shown me. A Butternut gentleman was arrested by our guard when about half way to New Madrid, bestriding a U. S. cavalry horse. The prisoner was taken to headquarters.

In the latter part of the last month the military authorities had built a line of telegraph extending from Bird's Point to this camp. The recent severe gale caused the prostration of a portion of the line, but to-day it has been discovered that it is cut in at least a dozen places between the camp and Sittstown.

Gen. Pope has issued the order which he caused to be read to each hovel along the route:

Special Order No. 79.

MARCH 27, 1862.

All persons owning property or living along the line of telegraph from Bird's Point to New Madrid, is hereby notified that they will be held accountable for the safety of the line, and if the wire is cut or in any way interfered with in the neighborhood of farms or residences, their houses will be burned to the ground and themselves and families arrested, brought into camp and punished with the utmost severity. By order of GEN. POPE.

SPEED BUTLER, A. A. General.

## Miscellaneous.

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES
Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valentias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20-c640-3m

"Nellie Lost and Found."

NEW SONG AND CHORUS, BY HENRY C. WORK, Author of the Popular Song "Our Captain's Last Words," Price -- 25 Cents.
Sheet Music sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of marked price.
MASON & HAMLIN'S FAMOUS NEW SCHOOL HARMONIUM, Price $80, In great demand.
STEINWAY & SONS' Celebrated GOLD MEDAL PIANOS, From $275 Upwards.
Other new pianos as low as $175. Cash on Delivery.
ROOT & CADY, 95 CLARK ST., Chicago.

FOR SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.
GRAY'S BOTANIES.
I. How Plants Grow. 500 Cuts, 75c.
II. Lessons in Botany. 360 Cuts, $1.
III. Manual of Botany. $1 50.
IV. Manual and Lessons, 1 Vol. $2.
No. I is complete for beginners, the others carefully graded upward; No. IV is reduced in price to $2, for schools, &c.
From the above retail prices a LIBERAL DISCOUNT is made to dealers and to SCHOOLS FOR FIRST SUPPLIES, or in exchange.
The Manual Illustrated, $2 50; and the Structural Systematic Botany, Eighteen Hundred Cuts, $3 00, for Advanced Students, Are also published by us.
GRAY'S BOTANIES are recommended by [illegible]
[illegible]
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake Street.

## Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.— GRAVES & IRVINE Are offering for Cash, HOOP SKIRTS At manufacturers prices; RUBBER ROUND COMBS By the gross, at the Agents price in New York; and have a full line of HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS, Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochet Braids, Hair Nets, &c., &c., including a large assortment of Yankee Notions. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street. mh31-a211-1y

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as Corderoys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and H. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds. You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at eastern factory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE. JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE. JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE. At Lowest Cash Eastern Prices, BY J. H. BRUCE & CO., 166 Lake Street, Chicago..........Illinois.

NEW SPRING STYLES OF DRESS GOODS. Now opening at STRYKER & CO'S., A very fine assortment of the CHOICEST GOODS IN MARKET. Also, just received a full line of all the Latest Styles of SPRING CLOAKS, Together with a fine assortment of the new REPELLANT CHECKS! For Spring Garments. SEASONABLE PRINTS, Of English and Domestic manufacture, Uniformly One Shilling per yard. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, with and without Cuffs. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, STAYS, BELTING RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SHAKER HOODS, And a large assortment of SUN UMBRELLAS! IN ALL COLORS. CALL SEE THEM AT STRYKER & CO'S No. 141 Lake Street.

I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES 54 Lake Street (up stairs) OVER Gore, Wilson & Co's, Chicago. Goods direct from our Eastern Manufactories AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 142 Lake Street, Chicago. ONE PRICE SYSTEM. SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Boston, have established a Branch Store in this city for the purpose of conducting the Boot and Shoe business upon the Cash System, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their own factory, and from the most eminent factories in America, made from the best material of stock, and work of the highest order. After a practical experience of twenty-five years in the business, we feel justified in saying that our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to material, style, strength, fit and adaptation to the market cannot be excelled. We ask the indulgence of the citizens of this city and interior to an examination of our stock.
In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are found—Satin Francais, English and French Lasting, and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, Balmorals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped and Full Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, Mock Welt, and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Glove, Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat and Morocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced Boots, and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Single Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Kid and Morocco Enamelled and Split Balmorals, Lace Boots, Congress, Polka, &c., &c.
Gents', Boys and Youths'
Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Calf Boots—single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Scotch Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French Strapped Shoes, Wellingtons, &c., made from French Calf, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Leather Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump, single and double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Cavalry and Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; Pegged Brogans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Scotch and Highland Boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Strapped Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped and plain. And also of common goods, we have all styles for Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of fresh goods from our Store in Boston, we feel that we can offer Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country, at such reduced prices as will secure a quick sale after an examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake street, Chicago. 63 Pearl " Boston.

MARCH, 1862. BARRETT, KING & CO. Are prepared to offer to buyers of CLOTHING Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at OLD PRICES!! NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,) Manufacturers and Jobbers of CLOTHING. And dealers in CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c., Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.

HONEY BEES FOR SALE.— A few Hives of Bees for sale at the SUMMIT FARM. They will be delivered in good order for a journey of any length at any of the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. C. L. REED.

## Wholesale Houses.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances, In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

SPRING OF 1862. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Davis, Sawyer & Co, 40 & 42 LAKE STREET, Have in store and now receiving 300 Bales Domestics, 250 cases Prints, 200 " Staple Cotton Goods, 50 " Assort'd Dress Goods, Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES, PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold AT LOWER PRICES Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets. Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

SPRING, 1862. J. M. BEEBE & CO., 60 to 66 Franklin Street, BOSTON. Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, White Goods and Woolens, Together with a large and choice collection of British, French and Continental DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Per Bohemian, at Portland.........January 3.
" Hibernian, at Portland......... " [illegible]
" Europa, at Boston......... " [illegible]
" North American, at Portland......... " [illegible]
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland......... " [illegible]
" Nova Scotian, at Portland.........February 5.
" American, at Boston......... " 11.
" Jura, at Portland......... " 11.
367 Packages Foreign Dress Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY, Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season! FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods! A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances. —ALSO— 18,000 American and Toilet Quilts. J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.
Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares! Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

DRY GOODS For 1862. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street, Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for ONE SHILLING. Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.

REMOVAL. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND Have Removed to 139 LAKE STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in SPRING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY GOODS. Also, a complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, At very Low Prices. Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 29 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, [illegible]

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

## Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - LAKE STREET - 62. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, [illegible] boxes TIN PLATE, [illegible] bdls. SHEET IRON, [illegible] " RUSSIA IRON, [illegible] " IMITATION RUSSIA, [illegible] " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, [illegible] casks SHEET ZINC, [illegible] tons PIG TIN, [illegible] lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, [illegible] sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, [illegible] casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, [illegible] doz AXES, [illegible] " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, [illegible] tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS 176 Lake street, Chicago. The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLOCK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c. &c. Prices in all cases guaranteed AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago. We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. G. C. COOK & CO. G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. E. W. COOK. L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862. CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers, HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE MARBLE WAREHOUSE, NO. 44 LAKE STREET, Where they are Receiving and Opening a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING. TRADERS Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all. Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y. MARTIN & BROTHERS, No. 44 Lake Street. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the West. Orders promptly attended to.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and desirable stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS. Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS. [illegible]

## Special Not[ices]
For the cheapest [illegible]
Important to Females. [illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S [illegible]
CATARRH! CA[TARRH!] ST. SELLYE'S LIQUID CATA[RRH] [illegible]
KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. Mc[CANN] [illegible]
Female Disease[s] [illegible]
Consultations and Exami[nations] [illegible]
DR. FRANKLIN C[...] UTERINE CORDIAL [illegible]

## Educational.
FOREST HOME FO[R] [illegible]
CHICAGO SEMINA[RY] YOUNG LADIES [illegible]
YOUNG LADIES' S[...] AT LAKE FOREST [illegible]
MAPLEWOOD [...] LADIES INSTITUTE [illegible] On April 3d, 1[862] [illegible]
A LIBERAL EDUCAT[ION] MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND [illegible]

## Co-Partnership.
COPARTNERSHIP NO[TICE] [illegible]
DISSOLUTION OF PA[RTNERSHIP] [illegible]

## Drs. R. & J. Hu[nter].
CARD. DRS. R. & J. HUN[TER] Physicians for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs & [illegible]

## Oil and Lamp[s].
CHICAGO LEAD A[ND] [illegible] LINSEED OI[L] [illegible] PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC [illegible]

## Music Stores.
MUSICAL INSTRU[MENTS] JULIUS BAU[ER] DRUMS AND [illegible] INSTRUMENTS 99 South Clark Stree[t]

# Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862

**WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS,**

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at

**Eastern Prices**

For CASH or approved short credit.

---

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

**HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,**

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

[illegible] boxes TIN PLATE,
[illegible] SHEET IRON,
[illegible] RUSSIA IRON,
[illegible] IMITATION RUSSIA,
[illegible] BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
[illegible] SHEET ZINC,
[illegible] PIG TIN,
[illegible] COPPER BOTTOMS,
[illegible] TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
[illegible] BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
[illegible] AXES,
[illegible] SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
[illegible] SAD IRONS.

**TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,**

Corner of State and Lake streets.

---

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

**Tinners' Stock.**

AGENTS FOR

**Howe's Improved Scales.**

---

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c., &c.

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

---

**GROCERIES.**

**G. C. COOK & CO.,**

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

And to which the attention of all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED

G. C. COOK & CO.

---

1862.—Spring Trade.—1862

**CLOTHING.**

**Martin & Brothers,**

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer

**CLOTHING.**

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N.Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 44 Lake Street.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

---

**HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,**

No. 238 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

**CARRIAGE, SADDLE**

AND

**Harness Materials,**

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.

Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.

Orders promptly attended to.

---

SEASONABLE GOODS.

**BOWEN BROTHERS,**

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

**GOODS,**

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS.

[illegible]

---

# Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Warranted to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible]

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4551, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

**Dr. J. H. McCANN,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible]

**Female Diseases, &c.,**

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. [illegible]

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL [illegible]

# Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a SAFE HOME for a few SELECT lads, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, on the Lake Shore. [illegible] Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1461, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Nos. 108 & 112 Cass street, corner of Erie street. The Summer Term of this Institution, under its new arrangements, will open on MONDAY, April 7th. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Lake Forest, March, 1862. B. DICKINSON.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. commences its [illegible]

On April 3d, 1862.

[illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY [illegible] FULTON, ILL. [illegible] D. S. COVERT, President. Fulton, Ill.

# Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. B. Young and Wm. Barry Willard under the name and style of Wm. B. Young & Co., is this dissolved by mutual consent. WM. B. YOUNG. WM. BARRY WILLARD. Chicago, April 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] IGNATZ HERZOG. ANTON HERZOG. Chicago, March 27, 1862.

Mr. Ignatz Herzog will continue to do business at the old stand, No. 152 Lake street. Mr. Anton Herzog has commenced business at No. 184 Lake street.

# Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD. DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

Physicians for Diseases of the

**Throat, Lungs & Heart.**

Office in Chicago, 124 Clark street. Office in New York, 57 East Twelfth street.

Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[illegible]

# Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

# Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

**DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,**

99 South Clark Street.

[illegible]

At the lowest N. York Prices.

---

# Banking and Exchange.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS. We will pay the Highest Market Price for Chicago City and Illinois Bonds. [illegible]

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. [illegible] Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip. ALL SIZES FOR SALE. [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, [illegible] E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. [illegible]

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, NO. 40 CLARK STREET. [illegible]

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. [illegible]

HENRY A. STONE & SON, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 50 Wall Street, New York. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL.......$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. D. R. HOLT, Cashier. L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier. [illegible] Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. [illegible]

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, Bankers & Brokers, 50 Exchange Place, N. Y. [illegible] CHAS. A. MEIGS. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 Broad Street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 8th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. [illegible] J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. [illegible] FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, [illegible] SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 52 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

# Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS On Improved Real Estate in Chicago. Also, On Warehouse Receipts, On time to suit. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

MONEY FOR FARMERS.—We will loan Money to Farmers in Illinois who live on their farms, and within 200 miles of Chicago, on FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS TIME. [illegible]

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR three or five years, ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to J. L. LEE, 21 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Unincumbered Real Estate, [illegible] GEO. W. NEWCOMB, [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. [illegible] No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

# Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, Cor. Rosinest. and Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. H. LEWIS, Proprietor. I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. [illegible]

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# The Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

**Wendell Phillips at the Church of the Unity.**

A very large audience was called together on Sabbath morning at the Church of the Unity, Rev. Mr. Collyer's, on Chicago Avenue, by the announcement that Wendell Phillips would speak from its desk. Not only the usual congregation of worshippers were present, but many drawn from all parts of the city by the reputation of the speaker and the present absorbing interest of the topic he has made his own. After the usual exercises were concluded, Mr. Phillips rose, and after reading several passages from Matthew, spoke substantially as follows:

The end and object of everything about us is to educate man. The pulpit, the school, the bible, the state, the laws, all human institutions are of no value in themselves. They are only valuable for their results; are only valuable as they contribute to the gradual unfolding of the human character. Democracy is of no value in itself, considered from the ballot point of right. It is worth to us only the results it achieves in elevating and developing the human race. That is its measure. That is its standard of value. All systems of government are simply a part of the scaffolding by means of which the great edifice of humanity is raised, which, when it has become inadequate to the purpose, must be thrown down and cast aside to make room for some other better suited to the stage of progress reached. Now democracy is God's last method of educating the human race, his last means of elevating and developing man.

It seems to me that the chief foundations of the value of democracy are two. First, it imposes on the masses a sense of responsibility. Now the masses, the great million, are educated by responsibility, to an extent that you would hardly believe, unless you notice it particularly. They have no books, no colleges, nor distinguished pedigrees, to remind them continually that they have a destiny beyond the mere getting of bread and butter. It is only when something is put practically upon them that they know this. Take the most corrupt and degraded man that ever lived, and let him believe that his neighbor's welfare or happiness depends on him, and you arouse his conscience, and give him an incitement to exertion and a consciousness of importance. A horse can travel further with a bag of meal on his back than without anything. A man can do more work, a community can effect more, and develop more, the greater the task set before the man or the community. Now democracy increases every man's responsibility, by imposing upon every man the task, in addition to his other labors, of governing the nation, and of deciding great questions of imminent importance by considerations of right and wrong. Take a railroad car of forty men, many of whom could read the news only with difficulty, and you will find them discussing great moral questions. De Toqueville said that not our ballot box but our jury system was the great wonder of our nation, and the great educator of our people. Every man is liable to be put on a jury, where the keenest intellects discuss the weightiest questions, or advocate large private interests, and on the jury is thrown the responsibility of deciding the right. The value, not of the mental training, for that amounts to but little, but of the increased dignity of character, which our duties in the jury box give us as a people, is very great.

Another value of democracy is that it becomes the interest of the wealthy to educate the rest. In London and Paris the feeling of the wealthy towards the lower classes is one of indifference, or, at least, pity. Pity is the outside margin of the feeling they have for the poor. But in New York and Boston, the timidity and selfishness of capitalists tells them that on one side of the poor man's path they must place morality, and on the other education. The millionaire on Wall street or State street looks down into the cradle of the poor man's child and says, "my little one at home "will be safer, the inheritance I shall leave "him will be safer, if this babe is taught the "difference between right and wrong, and educated to make an honest living; and while "I lavish all that wealth can procure on my "boy, I will also make a small investment "here. It is a very little screw, but it might "some time get loose."

These are two results of democracy—that directly and indirectly the education of the people is promoted; and it is for these results that Democracy is valuable; without them it would be valueless.

The pulpit is another institution which is only valuable for its results in educating the people. *The pulpit is the intellect of the times applied to the moral life of the people.* It has been so in all ages. Among the Jews the real pulpit was the prophets, who did not deal in state maxims or ancient forms, but agitated great moral questions, took up the sins of the people and shook them in their faces; reproached them with their superstitions, and taught them their duties in the public as well as in private affairs of actual, active life. So it was with Christ. He spoke to the "*multitude.*" When they asked him how they should know he was the Christ, he told them because "to the *poor* the gospel is preached." He mingled with the people—and, moreover, with the most narrow, exclusive, bigoted—the very Chinese of their age. He never went to polite Athens, nor to imperial Rome. He was no Plato, discoursing metaphysics to a chosen circle of keen intellects and patrician birth. But he went about among the poor despised Jews, agitating and denouncing the established order of things, speaking disrespectfully of the clergy and behaving in a most improper manner, generally. He was a fanatic, an incendiary, an agitator, a turner of things upside down, and he was a great source of trouble to the respectable people of his day and generation. The same has been the way ever since with people who, like him, tried to restore the pulpit to its proper functions, to make it the forum for the largest discussion of all moral questions in whatever form they may present themselves, whether in the State, the Church, or the family. The Catholic Church never preached. It merely prayed and performed forms. But Luther took the pulpit. He preached. Consequently he was a disorganizer and a fanatic. But he and his thousands of followers, who discussed so earnestly the great question of right and wrong, were the pulpit of that age, and not the old doll at Rome, with the cap and bells. Come down to our own New England. I known a judge, and he is a deacon too, who said to a minister who came into court to offer some suggestions as to the punishment of a criminal, "Go home, sir, and write your sermons; we will attend to the affairs of this world without your help." The Judge expressed somewhat insolently, though he did not mean to be insolent, the prevailing idea of the community. I have no desire to be severe upon the clergy, and I certainly would not be unjust, but I presume no one will dispute the proposition, that the greater part of the clergy are simply hired agents—mere stipendiaries—employed to discuss, at stated times, certain abstract propositions. They must not meddle in actual life, either with politics or business, nor scarcely with pleasure. They are rigidly circumscribed in their range of duties by an impassable barrier of etiquette and respectability. But they do not constitute the pulpit of New England. The pulpit of New England is the Temperance Reform, the Anti-slavery agitation, the question of punishment of criminals; in short, whenever two men come together to discuss any question on a moral basis. For one essential element of the pulpit is, as I have said, its democracy. The genuine preacher is not a man who, from his serene height of spiritual and intellectual isolation dispenses certain crumbs to such as are fortunate enough to sit under the droppings of the sanctuary; but "every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," everything that appeals to the moral nature of man, that is the preacher, and wherever moral questions are discussed is the pulpit. As I said before, the pulpit is the intellect of the age applied to the moral life of the people. The last Massachusetts man I saw in Virginia was an officer, under arrest and deprived of his sword, because he refused to search the camp for a black man and turn him out. He was a free thinker, and his superior officer, who ordered the arrest, was the son of a deacon. The disgraced man little thought that he was a Christian, but he was; but the Lieutenant Colonel had not the remotest idea that he was an infidel, but he was.

There are two methods of reform. One is to get inside of party lines, retain the agency of old machines, and cautiously, and if need be circuitously, work toward the desired end, taking away from the people, and deciding for them, all moral questions. Now there is no moral question so vast or so complicated as to require to be taken away from the people. The average sense of mankind can be trusted to decide every point of morals that can be submitted to them. Talleyrand had a saying, "Everybody knows more than anybody." God has given the passions of the masses a grand, unmistakable gravitation towards the right. The other method is to accept the condition of things that we find here—a democracy—a tumultuous, heaving ocean, always in motion. Dark clouds sweep over it, terrific storms stir it up from its depths, but the clouds pass away, and the storms clear the air. You can trust any question to the people. Christ did it. He discussed everything with the poorest of the lowest classes, and ever since His time the contributions to Christianity have come up from the people, not from colleges. The common people have an intuitive perception of truth, which can never be got by learning what there is in books. Chief Justice Marshall used to say to Judge Story—"Brother Story, that's the law; now you prove it."

Now these are principles which cannot be denied. When our fathers established the institution of voting they launched us upon God's untried, boundless ocean of Democracy. Here we are. We can't get anywhere else. Let us be masters of our situation.

The Bible, above all other books, asserts the *sacredness of the individual.* The right of a man to be, and develop as God and his own conscience shall direct him, is the *ultimate right,* beyond which there is no other, and which needs no argument. We generally think we have reached the high water mark of sanctity when we have got to toleration. Now, there is no such thing as toleration, and there ought to be no such word in the dictionary. You have no right to say to me—a million men have no right to say to one—"You are all wrong here, you ought not to think thus, or do this, but I will allow you to do it; I will tolerate your opinions." The one man has as much right to his opinion, as the million to theirs. Jonathan Edwards could no more tolerate Tom Paine than Tom Paine could tolerate him. In Boston there are thousands of Catholic children whom we compel to read this Bible. Remonstrances availed nothing against this great outrage, until the census told us, one fine morning, that out of the 170,000 inhabitants of Boston, 60,000 were Irish, and then the fathers began to tremble, lest some time they might turn about and force the Douay version on us, and they magnanimously resolved to tolerate it, to keep it from tolerating them. This crushing down of the majority on to the minority is all wrong. This life is a conflict of equals; not a struggle of the greater to increase their own rights, and curtail the privileges of the weaker.

Penal legislation has this same radical error. We have no right to measure out punishment according to crime. What do we know about the enormity of a man's crime? What do we know of his education, his habits of life, the ideas he imbibed in his earliest youth? How do we know that he has ever learned the difference between *meum* and *tuum*? We say murder is a horrible crime. It may be a less crime for him who committed it than it would be for one of us to tell a lie. We should make it impossible that any man should be capable of murder. A man's sin is his ignorance and [illegible] What do we know of either? How much of both is our Christian civilization to blame? And who are we that we should judge? All sin is but the method to virtue. Your error, your mistake of to-day shows you the right to-morrow. If we never did wrong how should we know what is right? This life is a conflict of equals, as I have said. As soon as punishment goes beyond the point necessary for the protection of society, it becomes tyranny. There is no such thing as punishment; and should be no such word. We have no right to punish. If a man invades our personal rights we have simply a right to protect ourselves. Put your man in jail. Hedge him about with walls, so that he can do no more harm, and then turn your prison into a moral hospital, and teach him to respect your rights.

We talk about colonizing the slaves of the South! What right have twenty-six millions of men to take up four millions and cart them off, any more than the four millions have to colonize the twenty-six millions? Where a man is born, there he has a right to be. God gave him the earth to stand upon and the air to breathe. The laws of nature, and the instinct of self-preservation will regulate sufficiently the question what particular spot he will occupy. God has put a charmed circle about every created human being, which none may lawfully pass. He is a man. God made him, gave him his right to be, which it is tyranny to invade.

These are principles to which we must not shut our eyes in the great work of reformation which God has entrusted to our generation. When our fathers promulgated the memorable truth, that all men are created equal, they launched us on God's boundless ocean of democracy. We must accept our situation. The great scope it has given us for expansion and growth, we have improved. We have been rushing on at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and now the axles are red hot, and we must stop a generation and let them cool. If we can retrieve the error and compensate the injustice of eighty years of turmoil and hot pursuit of selfish aggrandisement, it will be all that could be expected of one generation.

# Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

**FENCE WIRE.**

**10,000 Bundles**

AMERICAN

**FENCE WIRE,**

Nos. 8 and 9,

Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,

AND

Winship's Self-Ventilating

REFRIGERATORS.

# Drugs and Medicines.

**J. H. REED & CO.,**

144 & 146 LAKE STREET,

Offer a large and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFF, MANUFACTURER'S GOODS, SOAP MAKERS' STOCK, GROCERS DRUGS.

We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of

Cash and Prompt Buyers.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD There is nothing better than Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Prepared and sold by Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

# Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells.

[illegible] MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIBLEY TENTS

And Tents of every kind.

AWNINGS,

WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS.

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St, Chicago. [illegible]

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt to Brewers. [illegible]

# Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. [illegible] Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

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# Miscellaneous.

A CARD. The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the Manufacturing of Bedding. [illegible] E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS

**E. G. L. FAXON,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**BEDDING.**

On Hand and Made to Order

MATTRASSES, FEATHER BEDS, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforts, Linen, &c.

STEAM CURED FEATHERS.

The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed Ever Used.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE, NOW OPENING For Spring Trade, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

**PAPER HANGINGS,**

BORDERS, DECORATIONS, CURTAIN PAPERS, (ALL COLORS)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES, Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

At the lowest cash prices.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, P. O. BOX 2814.

AGENTS WANTED. RICKARDS' MULTOMICROON, Containing JEWELRY, STATIONERY, RECIPES AND DESIGNS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. AGENTS CAN MAKE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT. in every City, Town or Village by engaging in THIS NEW ENTERPRISE. Send Stamp for a Circular. S. C. RICKARDS, No. 102 Nassau street, New York.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. United States Express Co. CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS. On and After Monday, April 7th, Until further notice, our Offices will be open for business daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. April 4, 1862. J. C. FARGO, Sup't American Express Co. H. D. COLVIN, Agent United States Express Co.

OLD'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING BAG HOLDER!!! Saves the labor of one person in filling. Holds a bag much better than a man, and enables ONE TO WORK ALONE. To the Farmer, Miller and Grain Dealer it is invaluable, being a hand always on hand; light, small, portable and very cheap; often paying its entire cost by its use at one time. A liberal discount to Agents. Agents wanted everywhere. Retail price, Four Dollars Cash, in Chicago. GEO. BURGESS & CO., Gen. Agents, 274 South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3196.

NOW OPENING LARGE LOTS OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars, CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS! Hosiery, Gloves and Under Garments, Trimmings, &c. ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP. To our Skirts and Corsets we particularly request the attention of the Ladies. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE. Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses. Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones. At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 3623. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bros.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

MOSS—Suitable for Upholsterers and Carriage Makers' purposes. We have still a fair stock in store. Also, COTTON BATTING—both of which we are offering to the trade at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere. E. S. DUNHAM & CO. 21 Main street, Saint Louis, Mo.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C. [illegible] GEORGE T. ABBEY, 153 Lake street.

# Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

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# Business Cards.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY. COBURN & MARSH, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

AGENCY FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS. [illegible] ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. [illegible]

L. P. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE. CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. No. 5 Portland Block.

CENTRAL WESTERN War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 49 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. COL. H. WILLSON. JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back pay, Claims due to contractors, Horses or any other property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois; Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! People's Pension and Bounty Money Office, (See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.) SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill., 95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13. Entrance on Dearborn street.

In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other Claims against the Government. [illegible] Economy, Fidelity and Despatch. [illegible]

ONE FEE,

And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Departments. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service. [illegible] Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Post Office Box 3985.

CARR BROTHERS, JNO. D. M. CARR. R. DUNCAN CARR. REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 2930. [illegible]

THE "Washington War-Claim Agency" Have established an office at 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the United States Government, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. [illegible] PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON, [illegible] Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means. N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country. Address, H. M. SHEPARD, 100 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims [illegible] O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. [illegible] Office No. 67 South Clark street. Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK, Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office [illegible] street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING, No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. Office and Foundry, 138 and 155 South Canal street.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Cross and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

# Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

**COR BINS OWN**

SEGARS.

Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at

NO. 65 CLARK STREET

Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

# To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New. COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS. [illegible] BUTTON & RUSSELL, [illegible] Lasalle street.

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# Insurance.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. February 14th, 1862. Annual Statement for the year ending February [illegible] [illegible]

ASSETS. [illegible]

C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary. [illegible] Committee.

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the Republic Fire Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK, Is now ready for delivery at our office. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Of Providence, R. I. CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London. And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., Of New York. Office 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., January, - - - 1862.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Cash in hands of agents | [illegible] |
| Call Loans | [illegible] |
| Real Estate, unencumbered | [illegible] |
| Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s | [illegible] |
| " " Buffalo, " | [illegible] |
| U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s | [illegible] |
| " " " 7 3-10 | [illegible] |
| First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned | [illegible] |
| Due for premiums | [illegible] |
| All other securities | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Losses waiting proof | [illegible] |
| N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company | $6,299,190 00 |

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts., S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, - - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS: [illegible] BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. [illegible] Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

# House Furnishing.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! ALLEN & DALTON, 71 - - Lake Street - - 71. Invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &C, &C., Of a superior quality. Plain, Planished and Japanned Tinware, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY. We would invite particular attention to our large assortment of

COOKING STOVES!!!

Of the latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market, among which may be found THE TRIUMPH, The best stove for coal or wood ever invented. THE HARVEST QUEEN, A superior wood stove, and many other patterns too numerous to mention. Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Order at Reasonable Rates, 71 Lake Street, TREMONT BLOCK.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD! THE MODEL COOK FOR WOOD AND COAL. Manufactured by Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R. I., Surpasses everything ever produced in Economy, Durability, Convenience AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN. MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR. A Ventilated Roasting Oven. [illegible] FOR SALE ONLY BY A. R. & C. H. MILLER, House Furnishing and Hardware Store 235 & 237 State Street.

# Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBUTT, [illegible] South Clark street. [illegible]

# Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. MANUFACTURED UNDER [illegible] & GOODYEAR'S PATENT. [illegible]

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# Steamboat Lines.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, [illegible] CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1862 Chicago Line. 1862 [illegible] WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Chicago and Buffalo, [illegible] DAILY LINE [illegible]

| B., C. & C. Line Steam. | W. T. Co. Steamers. |
|---|---|
| FOUNTAIN CITY, | MOHAWK, |
| GALENA, | FREE STATE, |
| WABASH, | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CHICAGO, | MAYFLOWER, |
| EVERGREEN CITY, | NEPTUNE. |

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS. [illegible] CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. [illegible] JOHN H. MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. C. Y. RICHMOND, Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. [illegible] Office—Foot of North Lasalle st. Chicago.

# Rubber Goods.

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, Capes, Ponchos and Havelocks, RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS, Rubber and Leather BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, &c. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 123 Randolph street.

# Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. [illegible] THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk. WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Comp'ts Sol's.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. [illegible] Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment. [illegible] THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk. W. T. BURGESS, in propria.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment. [illegible] THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Atty's.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the Co. of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver [illegible] GEORGE F. LAY, Jr., Trustee. [illegible] Chicago, March [illegible], 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM BURRELL, deceased. [illegible]

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# Railroads.



GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT! [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. [illegible] For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. [illegible] A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK. [illegible] VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. [illegible] FARES TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

# The Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

## THE CITY.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, UNION PARK.—There [will be s]ervices and sermons in this church every [day] this week, commencing at 10½ A. M., and [7½ P.] M. The public are invited to attend.

CONCERT.—There will be an Exhibition [and Con]cert at Metropolitan Hall, on this evening, [for] the benefit of the Olivet Baptist Church. [Ad]mission, only fifteen cents.

[Gilbert,] Jewett & Co., Grocery Auction House, [No. .. ] Dearborn street, sell at 10 A. M., 100 bags [dried] apples, 50 barrels onion sets, 300 hams, [..] boxes ground coffee, 50 barrels liquors, [..] boxes candles and starch. Also cran[berries], etc.

[Rev.] Dr. Charles Jewett will lecture at the [Secon]d Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Swa[zey's]), this evening, at 7½ o'clock. As [the] lecture will be one of especial interest to [the] ladies, it is hoped they will be largely rep[resen]ted.

[FR]OM THE 19TH ILLS.—The General Order of [the] War Department, ordering all recruiting [for] volunteers to cease, reached this city offi[cial]ly yesterday. Capt. Bridges and party [lea]ve this evening to join their regiment, the [19th] Ills., Col. Turchin's.

[B]RYAN HALL.—Hermann gave his new pro[gram]me last night. It was filled with new [won]ders. To-night he repeats it for the last [tim]e but one. On Thursday he will change it [aga]in. Do not miss seeing the comic pro[gra]mme. Secure your seats at Higgins' mu[sic] store.

[C]HANGE OF TIME.—On and after Wednesday, [Ap]ril 9th, trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago [Air] Line Railroad will leave the Union Depot, [cor]ner of Madison and Canal streets, West [Sid]e, Chicago, as follows: Day Express and [Mai]l, 6:00 A. M., Sundays excepted; Night Ex[pres]s, 6:10 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

[R]ECORDER'S COURT.—The April term of the [Re]corder's Court opened yesterday. The [doc]ket and grand and petit juries we have al[read]y published. All the business transacted [yes]terday was the delivery of Recorder Wi[lson']s usual charge to the jury, after which the [mem]bers of the latter body retired to consider [thei]r presentments, and Court was adjourned [unt]il nine o'clock A. M., to-day.

[F]ROM THE 13TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—Adju[tan]t T. S. Clarkson, of the 13th Illinois Cav[alr]y regiment, reached this city last evening [fro]m Pilot Knob, Mo., being ordered here on [reg]imental business. He will rejoin his regi[me]nt on Saturday next, and will carry down [wit]h him any letters or packages for members [of] his regiment, which may be left before Fri[day] evening, at 81 South Clark st., up stairs.

DISPOSED OF.—On Saturday last, the Presi[den]t of the Board of Trade announced that [the] sum of $400, of the contributions of mem[ber]s toward the relief of soldiers wounded at [Fo]rt Donelson, remained in the hands of the [Co]mmittee, unexpended. Some disposal of [the] money was deemed expedient. A resolu[tio]n was offered and unanimously carried, [de]voting the $400 to the Sanitary Commission [of] this city.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMER[CI]AL COLLEGE.—Since our last announcement [th]e following young gentlemen have gradu[ate]d at this institution, after passing a thor[ou]gh examination: Robert R. Smith, No. 18 [La]ke street, Chicago; Geo. B. Dunbar, Cen[tre] Point, Iowa; Lewis Edward Throne, Peru, [Ill.]; Albert B. Watts, Springfield, Ill; D. W. [Ha]rkey, Batavia, Ill.; Alfred T. Corbin, Plain[fiel]d, Will county, Ill.; Wm. H. H. Bartlett, [W]ebster, Mass.; Geo. Willard, St. Charles, [Ill.]; H. H. Kinne, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Close, [Ne]w Orleans, La.; M. M. Engleman, Carroll[ton], Green county, Ill.

[THE] MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—No meeting of [th]e Mercantile Association was held last eve[nin]g, there not being a sufficient number of [me]mbers present to form a quorum. Some [lit]tle discussion was had informally by a few [of] the members present in regard to the re[ce]ption of Parson Brownlow, which resulted [in] the appointment by the President of the [fo]llowing gentlemen, Messrs. C. G. Wicker, [W]m. McKindley and Henry W. King, to act, [as] a Committee from the Association, with the [Co]mmittees from the Common Council and [th]e Board of Trade, in the reception of Parson [B]rownlow, who is expected to arrive in the [cit]y on Wednesday evening next.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LECTURE.—Mr. Phil[li]ps's lecture at Metropolitan Hall, last even[in]g, was well attended, notwithstanding the [ba]d state of the weather. An orderly and ap[pr]eciative audience listened very attentively [to] his lecture upon "Toussaint L'Ouverture," [he] having taken that subject with the consent [of] his hearers, in view, as he said, of the fact [th]at he had already delivered one lecture here [on] "The War," and that Parson Brownlow [w]ould very soon give us another. It was an [ab]le effort, a review of which, however, would [b]e unnecessary, as we believe it has been [h]eard by many of our citizens.

THE COLORS FOR COMPANY A, LIGHT AR[TI]LLERY.—In our notice of the stand of colors [m]anufactured here to be presented to the [m]embers of Company A, Chicago Light Artil[le]ry, too much credit was given to Messrs. [E]dwards and Ex-Alderman Long. They were [ai]ded in contributing the $170, the cost of the [b]anners, by fifty-two other generous citizens. [T]he friends of the gallant battery boys are so [n]umerous in the city that it would hardly be [a]llowable for any two to furnish a present of [th]is character, alone. The flags will be sent [t]o the South by two members of the Company [to]-day. Subscribers to the fund are request[ed] to call and see them before they go, at No. [1]16 Clark street.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—We are informed [th]at Mr. Wm. Gardener, a boarder at Mryick's [H]otel, near Camp Douglas, while sitting in [hi]s room yesterday, was struck by a musket [b]all on the arm below the elbow. The ball [p]assed up his coat sleeve to the vicinity of the [s]houlder, where it left the sleeve and took di[re]ction inward toward his chest, and but for a [c]ouple of TRIBUNES which were folded in a [b]reast pocket, would undoubtedly have enter[ed] his body and produced a serious wound. [T]he copies of the TRIBUNE saved his life. The [e]rratic missile was fired by some careless sol[di]er or other party near Camp Douglas. A [fe]w days since another musket ball struck [n]ear the same hotel, wounding a cow that [c]hanced to stand in its way. Col. Mulligan [d]oubtless needs but to be informed of these [fa]cts to apply the proper remedy.

CATHOLIC RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—On last [S]unday, a collection was taken up in all Ca[th]olic churches in the Diocese of Chicago, [to]wards the relief of the suffering districts of [I]reland, and the contributions, considering [th]e times, are generous indeed. The follow[in]g sums have been received from the churches [h]eard from to date:

St. Mary's, $[..]; St. Patrick's, $[..]; Holy Name, $[..]; St. John's, $[..]; St. Louis, $[..]; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis Conference, $[..]; Holy Trinity, $[..]; St. Bridget's $[..]; St. Columbus, $[..]; Immaculate Conception, $[..]; St. Peter's $[..]; St. Michael's, $[..]; St. Joseph, $[..]; [..] Woodstock, by Mr John Donnelly, $[..]; M. O'Brien, for the Committee, $[..]; Waukegan, $[..]; Freeport, $[..]; Mendota, $[..]; Rock Island, $[..]; Dixon, [..]; Bloomington, by exchange, $[..]; N. S. Kidder, cash'r Savings' Institution, $[..]; Kankakee, $[..].

Of this amount we learn that $1,000 have been already forwarded to Archbishop McHall, Treasurer, and $500 to the Central Committee, Dublin. Those sums will relieve a vast amount of distress in that long suffering island.

A CHINESE CURIOSITY.—We have been fur[n]ished by an old friend, Albert S. Evans, of the San Francisco *Morning Call*, with a copy of a Chinese oath, taken by the Celestials in all cases where they have occasion to swear before the courts of the State. It is a piece of bright yellow Chinese paper, about eight by fourteen inches square, upon which are printed a variety of characters resembling somewhat the peculiar chirography of the "Philadelphia Lawyer" of ancient memory, whose hand-writing Satan himself would be puzzled to decipher. The translation is as follows:

"Now, in the presence of the great Manda[rin] in the tribunal, do I give my evidence to [spe]ak according to the truth. If in my want[on] heart I should utter false words, or de[ce]ive, may the Spiritual Intelligence (God) [cr]ush me! Wherefore I specially burn this [p]aper (upon which is subscribed the oath) be[fo]re Imperial Heaven, for illumination and ex[am]ination."

The signature to this strange document is affixed at the center, instead of the end, as we sign such papers in America, and the oath is burned in the presence of the court or jury before which it may be taken. This burning of the oath is suggestive, and may perhaps be the originator of the style in which rebel prisoners are, in many instances, in the habit of destroying or making way with their oath of allegiance to the Union. Be this as it may, the Celestials burn theirs to render it more solemn and impressive, the secesh theirs to get it out of sight and out of mind.

## Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade.

### Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, at their rooms, and was attended by a large number, considering the very inclement state of the weather. Stephen Clary, Esq., presided.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the past year, was dispensed with.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

Mr. Henry Cogger, Chief Inspector of grain, submitted a report of his labors. The number of cars inspected during the year amounted to 90,165, containing 31,[..],180 bushels. 2,436 canal boat-loads of grain were inspected, containing 3,330,860 bushels. There were 362 cargoes of grain imported on board vessels, containing 20,448,962 bushels. With regard to inspection on board vessels, the report says: "In supervision of this work your Inspector has had responsible and arduous duties to perform, and sometimes of an unpleasant character." The report condemns the receiving bagged grain, of an uncertain grade, into elevators, and attributes this as the cause of much of the trouble that has existed with the system of grain inspection. It also states that this practice has been abandoned.

"In presenting a few remarks on the general workings of our system of grain inspection, I would suggest that it should be a straight inspection from the car or canal boat, until it reaches its final destination. The farmer or dealer in the country, having submitted to our inspection for the purpose of improving the reputation of our wheat in Eastern markets, feels that the integrity of our grades should be strictly adhered to, so that New York quotations for Chicago wheat may be given in reference to our inspection. We know such is not the case, as our best grades are now sold there for Milwaukee or Racine club—leaving only the poorer grades to represent Chicago Spring—thereby detracting from the reputation of our wheat, and inflicting a serious injury to those shipping to our market—giving also a false and undeserved importance to Milwaukee and other ports, which justly belongs to Chicago."

The following report of the Treasurer, Geo. Watson, Esq., was read:

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| April 1, 1862, to cash on hand, as per statements rendered, to this date | 3,860.50 |
| April 1, 1862, to cash received from Seth Catlin, Secretary, to date, inclusive | 16,541.95 |
| | 20,302.55 |
| Balance due Treasurer at date | 1,377.90 |
| Total | $21,680.45 |

CREDIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| April 1, by cash paid out from 1st April, 1861, to 1st April 1862, inclusive | $1,680.45 |

GEO. WATSON, Treasurer.

Chicago, April 7, 1862.

PAID TO THE WAR FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 3,000 |
| Aug. 14 | 500 |
| Sept. 7 | 500 |
| | 500 |
| Total | 4,500 |

Note of J. S. Newhouse, dated 28th of May, 1861, due 12 months from date, for $3,700.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The President, Mr. Clary, then read the report of the Board of Directors, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

RECEIPTS OF MONIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash from the Old Board | $3,060.58 |
| Cash for membership | 10,383.00 |
| " Inspection | 13,996.40 |
| " Rent | 386.90 |
| " Annual Reports | 352.80 |
| " Interest | 73.00 |
| | $38,252.68 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Inspection | $11,073.40 |
| War Fund | 5,000.00 |
| Annual Reports | 962.40 |
| Secretary and Assistants | 3,000.00 |
| Telegraph Bills | 845.56 |
| Various other items | 3,232.35 |
| | $34,153.71 |
| Cash on hand | $4,098.97 |

The report among other things considered the subject of alleged warehouse frauds, in which the warehousemen were denominated "a much abused class of our fellow citizens," but recommended the report of the Investigating Committee as likely to meet the wants of the Board. With regard to loaning grain, the report stated that the practice could not be wholly abandoned, where so large an amount of grain as fifty millions of bushels was shipped.

After the report of the Directors was read and accepted, by a vote of the Board, the matter was reconsidered, and a desultory discussion took place on those portions of the report which referred to loaning and warehousing grain. A motion was made to reject the report, which was lost: and after an assurance that the acceptance and placing on file of the report was by no means its adoption, or an expression of the sentiments of the Board, it was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

In the course of the discussion, it was stated by the President that he had not submitted the report to the Board of Directors.

On motion the reports of the Treasurer and of the Chief Inspector, were also received and placed on file.

Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed on the 25th of last October, to examine into the alleged frauds in the grain trade, presented a report, in which he stated that, agreeable to a resolution adopted by the Board at a special meeting, held on the 29th of last month, the Committee had conferred with officers of the various railroads, warehousemen, and the Board of Directors, and that all parties seemed to concur in the desire to adopt efficient means for the suppression of the evils complained of. The Committee recommended that in future, all grain that is bagged on track, should be refused by the warehousemen; that the parties having the matter in charge, did not deem it either practicable or necessary to have an inspector appointed for each warehouse; but would recommend that the regular inspectors shall reject all grain out of condition; and that whenever any frauds in the trade shall be discovered, the full facts, together with the names of the guilty parties, be posted upon the bulletin board of the Board of Trade. The report wound up with the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Board do fully approve of the recommendations now submitted to us with this report, and do hereby fully accept the report of our Committee, and refer the same, with the former reports, to the Board of Directors for their immediate action. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. WRIGHT, Chairman.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Investigating Committee, for the valuable services they had performed.

The tellers appointed to canvass the ballots at the regular election of officers, having completed their labors, the result of the election was announced by the President. When Mr. Wheeler had been declared the successful candidate for President, Mr. Walker immediately moved that the election of Mr. Wheeler be declared unanimous, which was carried. On motion, the President, Mr. Clary, was heartily thanked by the Board, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided during the year that is past. After the announcement of the entire vote cast, the Board adjourned.

NEW OFFICERS.

*President*—C. T. Wheeler.
*First Vice-President*—Asa Dow.
*Second Vice-President*—John L. Hancock.
*Board of Directors*—L. D. Horton, B. P. Hutchinson, H. McLennan, H. K. Whitney, A. E. Neeley, [..].
*Committee of Appeals*—B. Adams, H. D. Houghteling, Clinton Briggs, Geo. Armour, C J. Magill, Samuel Howe, C. R. P. Westworth, H. H. Ross, V. H. Turpin.
*Committee of Arbitration*—H. C. Ranney, D. C. Scranton, A. Morse, H. Milward, W. M. Eagan, S. M. Johnson, N. K. Fairbank, R. McChesney, E. W. Densmore, S. P. Carter.

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR EACH CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT.—C. T. Wheeler, 278; C. H. Walker, 258; G. T. Wheeler, 3; S. A. Kent, 1; total, 535.

*1st Vice President*—Asa Dow, 529; D. C. Scranton, 4; total, 533.

*2d Vice President*—John S. Hancock, 296; Rufus Hatch; 200; D. C. Scranton, 3; H. W. Gould, 1; total, 530.

*Directors*—L. D. Horton, 515; B. P. Hutchinson 560; H. McLennan, 522; H. K. Whitney, 515; A. E. Neeley, 189; J. Magill, 173; U. H. Crosby, 177; E. W. Densmore, 135; A. M. Wright, 119; Joseph McDonald, 65; T. Parker, 38; E. Hempstead, 14; W. H. Low, 12; J. D. Bailey, 10; Geo. Steel, 9; scattering, 14.

*Committee of Arbitration*—H. C. Ranney, 535; D. C. Scranton, 513; A. Morse, 513; H. Milward, 520; W. M. Eagan, 510; S. M. Johnson, 416; N. K. Fairbank, 410; R. McChesney, 319; E. W. Densmore, 315; S. P. Carter, 297; Geo C. Walker, 263; Thos. Parker, 249; D. Thompson, 178; Geo. Watson, 105; S. T. Atwater, 95; S. B. Carter, 92; scattering, 17.

*For Committee of Appeals*—B. Adams 510; H. D. Houghteling, 496; Clinton Briggs 494; Geo. Armour 287; C. J. Magill 505; Samuel Howe 294; C. R. P. Westworth 275; H. H. Ross 273; V. A. Turpin 269; W. H. Low 251; C. Y. Richmond 212; E. Hawson 203; S. T. Atwater 215; H. McLennan 211; C. H. S. Mixer 214; Scattering 73.

DEATHS AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS.—The following is the list of deaths among the secession prisoners for Saturday and Sunday:

APRIL 5TH:
Wm. Poole, Co. B, 10 Tennessee.
J. J. Green, Co. A, 26 Mississippi.
R. E. Jackson, Co. F, 42d Tennessee.
C. R. Sutton, Co. I, 42d Tennessee.
G. A. Harper, Co. A, 26th Alabama.
Joel Hunt, Co. K, 42d Tennessee.
APRIL 6TH:
B. G. Godwin, Murray's Artillery.
Joseph Brazier, Forest's Cavalry.
L. Dunlap, Co. I, 26 Mississippi.
Jas. K. Hensley, Co. E, 42d Tennessee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously reported | 188 |
| Reported to-day | 10 |
| Total to date | [illegible] |

A BREAK.—Information reached the city yesterday that a break had occurred in the canal, between Morris and Marseilles, but as to the extent of damage done we are not informed.

## Meeting of Steamboat Inspectors.

The Board of U. S. Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats are now holding a special session at the Tremont House in this city. This Board is composed of nine members, who have the entire supervision of all the steamers running upon our Lakes, Rivers, and Bays, throughout the country. They are engaged in the inspection and examination of those craft, looking into their seaworthiness, the condition of their machinery, fire apparatus, &c. The engineers and pilots engaged on the same are examined, and licensed by this Board, and the Local Board. They have Local Boards in all the principal ports in the country. These Local Inspectors are appointed by the Government, consisting of an Inspector of Boilers and Inspector of Hulls, who are subordinate to the Supervising Board, and under their direct control, in all matters pertaining to their duties. The latter Board holds an annual meeting, at which time they bring together reports from all the Local Boards in their various districts, and from the same, prepare an annual report, which is laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who sends it to Congress as matter of information and consideration, concerning the workings and benefits of the U. S. Laws, bearing upon the steamboats emanating from the same.

The Board are now holding a special meeting here, to consult upon rules and regulations both for their own government and for the Local Board under them. Their session will continue for several days. Mr. Alfred Guthrie is the U. S. Supervising Inspector for this, the 8th District, which includes all the waters of the lakes, north and west of Lake Erie, with their rivers and tributaries.

The names of the members of the Board are:

1st District—Wm. Burnett, San Francisco, Cal.
2d—Thos. B. Stillman, New York.
3d—Jas. N. Muller, Baltimore, Md.
4th—John J. Witzig, St. Louis, Mo.
5th—Chas. L. Stephenson, Galena, Ill.
6th—John Shallcross, Louisville, Ky.
7th—Edward M. Shield, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8th—Alfred Guthrie, Chicago, Ill.
9th—Augustus Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
President of the Board—John Shallcross.
Secretary—Jas. N. Muller.

GRAIN AND STOCK TRADE OF CHICAGO.—We learn that the Messrs. Firbanks have set in the elevators in this city during the last year about seventy of their five hundred bushel hopper scales, and several smaller ones. Each of these can be loaded to its full capacity, and the load discharged in a few minutes, which shows something of the immense amount of grain which can be weighed upon them. They have also set at the different stock yards in the city five of their stock scales, with platforms of sufficient size to weigh a whole car load at once, which must add greatly to the facilities for shipping live stock from the market.

### Not an Impostor.

Editors Tribune:

The Rev. Robert Collyer, with all his Scotch shrewdness, has allowed his suspicions and his reliance on his own sagacity, to usurp the place of positive knowledge. He has thus done injustice to a worthy man and to those who have taken an interest in his case. The first individual referred to as "an evident scamp," in his communication of yesterday, headed "Two Impostors," is a member of the Congregational Church of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and bears a testimonial from Rev. Hiram Foote, the Pastor, that he is "highly esteemed." His health has been broken down for two years past, and his wife is also an invalid. He acted honorably as agent for sundry benevolent institutions here and elsewhere, as his credentials show, while there was work to do and he had ability to labor. Other means failing, he was advised (injudiciously, as I told him on first seeing him,) to print and sell certain pieces of poetry of very moderate merit, written by his wife. I urged him to obtain, if possible, the sale of some good book, as less liable to be misunderstood; but he naturally had faith in the value of his wife's poetry, and in the judgment of those who advised the sale. Sympathising with his condition and knowing his pastor and another individual who endorsed him, I gave him a note stating my acquaintance with those individuals; and other clergymen have done the same. Mr. Collyer's note conveys an erroneous idea of the man. He is neat but plain in dress, not "spruce and shiny," his manners are respectful and courteous, and not "oily," even though (partly by reason of his business) they might appear "soft," and betray a small knowledge of the world. The man called on me and others who had aided him, immediately on seeing Mr. Collyer's note, and learning who Mr. C. is, went at once to convince him of his mistake; in which if he succeeded, we shall no doubt hear from Mr. C. again.

April 3, 1862. WM. W. PATTON.

### Dearborn School—No Water.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Superintendent and the School Trustees are hereby informed that for three months past the Dearborn school, on Madison street, has been entirely out of water. The children run in droves to the saloons and private residences in the neighborhood for water. Whose fault is it? There is a screw loose somewhere. If it be the duty of the Superintendent to see to this subject, the sooner he attends to it the better; or if it be the duty of another let the Superintendent follow him up. The very idea of more than six hundred children being pent up all day deprived of water, couples with it the idea of punishment. The children have become so annoying to the neighbors that they are obliged to refuse to supply them with water.

### Meeting of the Common Council.

The Common Council held a meeting last evening. Present—Mayor Rumsey and Alds. Colby, Botsford, Hoyt, Joy, Myers, Baragwanath, Foss, Holden, Cobb, Salomon, Hubbard, Prindiville, White, Perkins, McDonald and Comisky.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Communications were received from Messrs. Gage Bros. & Drake of the Tremont, and from the proprietors of the Sherman House, tendering the privileges of their hotels for Parson Brownlow upon his visit. They were laid on the table for the moment.

A communication was read from Walter L. Newberry, accompanied by a city bond for $1,000, which he presented to the city for the benefit of the Newberry School, the interest on the same to be applied to the purchase of text-books, &c., for indigent pupils, any surplus to go to purchase school apparatus, &c., for the same school. The communication and the $1,000 were received, and a resolution was offered by Ald. Hubbard thanking the donor for the money, ordering the engrossment of the letter upon the records, and placing the funds in charge of the School Agent. The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

Ald. Colby presented a petition from divers taxpayers and citizens, asking that the City Hospital be leased to the Sisters of Mercy. The petition was read and temporarily laid upon the table.

A report was received from the School Agent, asking for a reduction of rents upon certain unproductive real estate belonging to the city. Ald. Holden moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

An order was presented to provide for a special assessment to pay for walling, filling and paving South Clark street from Madison street to Polk street. The work has been done several years, and never been paid for. To be laid over for publication.

The City Comptroller reported an ordinance setting forth that a large amount of funds had been collected for the specific purpose of the payment of coupons on bonds and city interest. He wished the money invested in New York exchange at a rate not exceeding one per cent.; also that special deposits be made in New York to meet interest accruing there. The full amount of this fund in the hands of the City Treasurer is stated unofficially to be about $150,000. Holders of coupons are notified to present them for payment. The ordinance was passed.

An ordinance was presented by the City Attorney providing for a system of flour inspection. It was referred to a Committee of three, one from each division of the city, as follows: R. H. Foss, J. Q. Hoyt and J. Prindiville. On motion of Ald. Joy the Mayor was added to the committee.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance providing for the paving, filling and curbing of Market street, from Madison street to Van Buren street, stating that three-fourths of the property holders had not signed the petition for it; but the Board, seeing the necessity for the work, asked the passage of the ordinance. It will cost about $4,762. Ald. McDonald opposed the ordinance. Ald. Baragwanath favored it. Ald. Law wanted the work done. It was absolutely necessary that the street be improved. Ald. McDonald, after hearing these statements, withdrew his objections, and after vote the rule was passed as presented by the Board of Public Works.

The City Attorney reported upon the order of the Council in regard to the payment of one dollar per annum as salary of the Board of Police Commissioners, setting forth that the Council had the power to fix the salary at such rate as they thought proper, and such sum would be entirely legal and binding. Accepted.

The Committee on Printing made a report in regard to the matter of selecting the Chicago *Post* as the city newspaper, setting forth that they thought it advisable for the Council to appoint a corporation printer and newspaper by ballot. Report received and to be printed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division reported on the ordinance of the Board of Public Works, calling for the improvement of Kinzie street, from Clark to Rush street, stating that the improvement should be done at once. Report adopted by a unanimous vote.

Ald. Botsford, of a special committee in regard to the payment of firemen, now paid one dollar a day, reported an ordinance raising the pay of firemen, from May 1st, 1862, to $1.25 per day. Ald. Comisky moved to amend that the sum be $1.50. As they only asked for $9 per week, some of the Aldermen were in favor of allowing them no more. The ayes and noes were taken on the amendment. Lost.

Ald. Law amended that the sum be $9 per week, in lieu of $8.75. Ald. Holden wished that the raised salary commence on the 1st of April. Ald. Hubbard amended that a week be considered seven days. The ordinance, as amended above, including $9 per week from the 1st of April, was passed unanimously.

The matter of leasing the City Hospital was taken from the table. The recommendation of the Mayor and the standing committee, that the hospital be leased to Abial Carter was read. The petition, previously referred to, asking that it be leased to the Sisters of Mercy, was also read. A recommendation from the Board of Supervisors, and a petition from the Young Men's Christian Association and other parties, protesting against leasing to the Sisters of Mercy, was read.

Ald. Salomon moved a concurrence in the report of the committee.

Ald. Hoyt wished a provision inserted in the lease that there should be a ward set apart for lying-in of women, and that all the students of all the various schools of medicine, have admission to its limits for the purpose of practice or illustration.

Ald. Salomon presented some statistics from New York, going to show that the system of Homeopathy had been a failure at Bellview. He would exclude the disciples of Hahnemann, therefore, from the Chicago Hospital.

Ald. Hoyt was in favor of allowing all an equal chance, subject only to the expressed desires of the patients themselves.

Ald. Colby moved to refer the entire matter to the Committee on Public Buildings. Lost.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the first amendment—the Lying in Ward, which was carried.

The ayes and noes were called on the homeopathic head and it was also carried. The entire amendment was then adopted and added to the report.

Alderman Prindiville offered an amendment that all the public wards in the hospital be open to all medical students attending college here, without reference to the particular school of medicine to which college they may belong. Carried.

Ald. Myers moved that the hospital be rented for one year instead of three years. Lost, by 6 to 11. The motion to make the lease for three years was lost by the same vote.

Ald. McDonald wanted to know why it was that the Committee were in favor of letting the hospital to Mr. Carter for nothing, when the Sisters of Mercy offered $300 a year for it. He had heard at a previous meeting Mr. Carter was willing to do as well as the Sisters. Had the Committee received $300 to report in favor of Carter? He had heard so.

*Ald. Joy*—I don't believe it.
*Ald. McDonald*—I take Ald. Law's word for it.
*Ald. Joy*—I don't believe him if he says that—or any other man." [Laughter.]
*Mayor Rumsey*—Order, gentlemen, order.

Ald. Prindiville—The matter of explaining the alleged reason why Mr. Carter should have it is apparently very easy. He agrees to do work, make permanent improvements, build fences, &c., to the amount of rent the Sisters would pay in three years. I was in favor of the Sisters having the Hospital. I heard it from a respectable source that Mr. Carter was asked why his business (Hospital case) lagged so long in the Council. He answered that he did not know. It was in the hands of the Committee. He was told that it would cost him about $150 to buy up the Council and shove his matter forward. I now see that it is moving. [Laughter.] I stated at the commencement that the Sisters would do all that Mr. Carter would do, and that they would pay money besides. I state it now and am willing to stand by what I say.

Ald. Joy moved the previous question. Lost.

Ald. Comisky moved that the name of Mr. Carter be stricken from off the report and that of the Sisters of Mercy be substituted. The proposition was lost.

Ald. Holden moved the adoption of the Report as it stood. The motion was carried and the Report adopted.

The Council proceeded to ballot for the choice between the Tremont and Sherman House as a stopping place for Parson Brownlow, and decided in favor of having him received at the Sherman House.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, Officer Charles Tunnicliffe was temporarily endowed with the powers of Harbor Master.

Alderman Hoyt offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Chicago, and of every loyal city and State have watched with anxiety the independent, manly and patriotic course during the past year of the Rev. William G. Brownlow of Tennessee; and Whereas his position upon the grand and momentous issue that has nearly broken to fragments and rent in twain our beloved country, has commanded the admiration and gratitude of every loyal citizen, in supporting and maintaining the flag of our country in an enemy's land, even at the peril of his life, and the sacrifice of all its comforts; and, whereas, we have heard with great pleasure that he is to be in our city the present week, thus giving our citizens an opportunity of hearing the voice and words of the patriot, and of testifying their appreciation of the man, who has suffered everything but death in defending our Constitution, therefore,

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements as may be necessary in order that the hospitalities of the city be tendered to Rev. W. G. Brownlow, upon his arrival and during his stay here. On motion of Ald. Comisky, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Mayor appointed Aldermen Hoyt, Hubbard and Salomon, as a Committee to carry into effect the Resolution of Ald. Hoyt.

On motion the Mayor was added to the Committee.

On motion of Ald. Hoyt, the Council proceeded to the appointment of Judges of the Election, for each ward in the city. The following are the appointments made:

FIRST WARD—*1st District*—Thomas Church, J. H. Gray, E. B. Williams. *2nd District*—Wm. Wheeler, M. L. Keith, N. Goold.

SECOND WARD—*1st District*—H. D. Colvin, I. L. Milliken, Harvey Dank. *2nd District*—Jas Campbell, D. Ryan, Caspar Pfeiffer.

THIRD WARD—*1st District*—C. D. Wolf, Wm. Bailey, A. Berg. *2nd District*—A. H. Carter, Adam Sohn, H. T. Helm.

FOURTH WARD—*1st District*—L. Lamperts, A. Mutschlecher, C. McDonald.

FIFTH WARD—*1st District*—A. G. Throop, J. P. Cook, F. L. O'Hara. *2d District*—Sanford Johnson, W. W. Mills, J. H. Walker.

SIXTH WARD—*1st District*—G. Leverenz, C. A. Reno, E. Barret. *2d District*—G. P. Ozier, Louis Richberg, M. McAuley.

SIXTH WARD—*3rd District*—John Kuhl, E. J. Colby, N. W. Huntley.

SEVENTH WARD—*District No. 1*—James C. Grant, A. Beanning, Wm. McFarlin.

SEVENTH WARD—*2nd District*—Ernst Prussing, W. H. Stickney, Jno. McHugh.

EIGHTH WARD—*District No. 1*—H. E. Pratz, T. J. Kinsella, Chas. Charleston.

9TH WARD—John S. Vogh, John King, Jr., Samuel McKay.

TENTH WARD—*2nd Precinct*—Peter Bracklin, Gothard Schaaf, P. A. Smith.

TENTH WARD—*1st District*—Patrick Canaghan, O. Morrison, Jacob Vager.

TENTH WARD—*3d District*.—J. Wilson, Richard Clark and Robert J. Becker.

Council Adjourned.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*.—No. 201—Chancery: Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., vs Thomas Seeley; by agreement dismissed at complainants costs. No. 294—Chancery, Israel Shondy, vs J. H. Fisher, et al; Demurrer of defendant to bill of complainant argued and taken under advisement. No. 3021—Chancery, Chicago, Marine, Fire, Insurance Co. vs L. Bread et al; Demurrer of defendant to supplemental bill of complainant argued and taken under advisement. No. 537—Barlow et al vs J. P. Neill; judgment vacated; Defendant thereupon pays into Court the sum of $968.19 and all the costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*.—Cases Nos. 333 and 381 dismissed. No. 343—Geo. Doltan vs. Olive R. Dolton; death of complainant suggested, and suit abated. No. 286—James W. Loomis et al. vs. Wm. P. Jones; cause continued at defendant's costs of term. No. 283—Henry Stickman vs. Charles L. Schonberger; submitted. Verdict for defendant. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff overruled, and judgment on verdict. No. 160—Samuel Russell vs Augustus M. Miller et al; judgment against defendants for $3,860.50, as per stipulation. No. 650—Wm. Birney vs the Marine Bank of Chicago; submitted to court for trial. Verdict for plaintiff. Motion for a new trial by defendant overruled. No. 399—N. B. Street vs Charles H. Beers; on motion of defendant, ordered that *capias* be quashed, and that it stand as a summons; ordered filed. No. 387—Patrick H. Heney et al vs Isaac Dike et al; on trial. No. 283—A. P. Marshall vs Illinois Central Railroad Company; on trial.

*Before Judge Goodrich*.—Cases dismissed as follows: Nos 190, 1425, 1434, 1444, 1456, 1460, 878. No. 1094—W. Augustus Ray vs Lewis Shuret; default and judgment. No. 1324—John P. Kraemer vs. Henry Rohland et al; leave to amend *narr*. No. 1339—J. M. Jones et al vs. Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co.; default and judgment, damages assessed. No. 1051—Cyrus P. Bradley vs. William C. Barratt; default set aside, and suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 1510—Elizabeth Butterfield vs. Freeland B. Gardner, et al; plaintiff entered motion nol prosecution, as to defendant Hinsdale, and rule on Gardner to plead in twenty days.

There will be no session of the Circuit Court of Cook county until Thursday, April 10th.

### Change of Time.

On and after Wednesday, April 9th, trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad will leave the West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, as follows: Day Express and Mail, 6 A. M., Sundays excepted; Night Express, 6.10 P. M., Saturdays excepted. This is the only route by which two Express trains are run through between Chicago and Cincinnati daily without change of cars, thereby avoiding the possibility of missing connections. The sleeping cars run on this line are Myers's improved double berth car. The Company have during the past winter, built and opened a first-class eating house at Kokomo Junction, where all trains stop thirty minutes for meals. For further information, see general advertisement in another column, or apply at the general freight and ticket office, 133 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, Chicago. ap 7-5t

For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. apl 2m

Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 100 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b391-ly

### DIED.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 6th, WILLIE, only son, aged 5 years, and yesterday morning, April 7th, ANNA ELIZA, aged 11 years, daughter of Orris D. and Clarinda Olds.

Funeral of both these children at the parents residence, Polk street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, at 10½ o'clock this morning.

In this City, April 6th, of malignant scarlet fever, ELLEN HANNEY, only daughter of Rev. Henry N. and Margaret S. Strong, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Peoria, Marshall and Adrain, Mich., papers please copy.

In Bloomington, Ill., March 29th, HENRY H. AUSTIN, only son of Chamberlain and Betsy Austin, aged 27 years and 6 months.

## General Notices.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER—A mouse colored Cow. The owner is requested to call and pay charges at P. FITZGERALD'S Elizabeth street, between Kinzie and Hubbard. apl9b58-1t

FOUND.—A Brown Colt, 3 years old, about 14 hands high and black legs. The owner can have it by paying charges and proving property, by calling at [..] Farm, near Bowmanville, 6 miles north of Chicago. ap7-p183-3t

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO. Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co. Chicago. apl-p111-3m

OAK LUMBER AND TIMBER. I am prepared to cut to order and deliver on short notice, in long and short lengths. Also, Oak and Pine Lumber cut to order. Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles for sale. Office Root of West Washington st. ap7-p193-1m GALEN EASTMAN.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Lasalle between Lake and South Water streets. The subscriber having renovated and refurnished this house throughout, has accommodations for a few more boarders, at prices to suit the times. Board with room from $3 to $4. Transient board $1 per day. ap7-p137-1t H. GRAVES.

CLOVER SEED. SEED WHEAT. Pure and clean, in large or small lots, No. 2 Board of Trade Building. ap8-p77-kmy1-6t WILLIAM H. RICE.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office 11 William street. New York, March 15th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th until the 29d proximo, both days inclusive. mh17-s505-1d P. D. BARKHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, on July 11th, 1861, remaining unpaid, will be sold on the [..] day of April next, at my office, 27 Washington street, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said notes and accounts can be seen at the above place. ANSEL CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE—Wanted to exchange 80 ACRES OF LAND in Michigan, on Michigan Southern Railroad, and a three-story Frame building in Chicago which, owing to [illegible] for a Dwelling [illegible] property will be exchanged. Address Post Office Box [..], Chicago, giving particulars.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

The Board of Trade to-day have ignored all business transactions and given their exclusive attention to the annual election for officers, and as a consequence monetary transactions were extremely limited. Exchange continues steady at par@¼ buying; ½@¾ selling, the latter figures for outsiders. Currency is abundant. Gold has stiffened, and some of the bankers claim an advance of ¼ on the selling price. We quote it at 1½ buying; 1¾@2, most of the transactions have been at 2 per cent.

—The decline in border State stocks recently noticed in New York still continues. On Friday Missouri's fell to 48¼, Virginia's declined 1 per cent, and there was also something of a falling off in Tennessee's. This decline is in a measure owing to the crazy fanaticism which seems to possess the rebels in those States, inducing them to devastate their States, and destroy their available property.

—Government certificates of indebtedness are becoming plenty in New York and Philadelphia. In the former city they are selling for 96¼@96½. In the latter city they are quoted at 4@4½ per cent discount.

—The deposit of the United States notes with the Assistant Treasurer of New York, on 5 per cent interest, is getting to be an important business. The total has already reached $18,000,000, on all of which the Government is paying interest.

—The Assistant Treasurer of New York forwarded to Louisville, on Thursday last, $300,000 in Treasury notes, and on the following day an equal amount for the use of the army and navy in Kentucky and Tennessee.

—The receipts of customs for the month of March, in Boston and other Eastern cities, were three times as large as during March, 1861. There has been a large increase at other ports. The total of customs for the last week of March exceeded two millions of dollars.

—Business at the New York Custom House is improving. Large cargoes of dry goods, sugar, &c., are arriving, and the receipts for duties on bonded goods are very large. Within a month past the exports have been large, and the clearance department has been busy. The warehouse department received, during the month of March, $1,168,000, which is a little less than the amount for February. The annexed table shows the business of the warehouse department for March, since 1857:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | $797,120.22 | 1860 | $481,319.83 |
| 1858 | 857,497.53 | 1861 | 1,313,032.16 |
| 1859 | 371,130.91 | 1862 | 1,168,071.18 |

—The Director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, has published his report for March. The coinage for the month was as follows:

| | Pieces. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coinage | 97,164 | $171,317 |
| Silver | 405,305 | 20,260 |
| Copper | 1,100,000 | 11,000 |
| Total | 1,602,354 | $202,577 |

—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railway for the month of March were $159,901.63, against $151,670 54 the same month last year. These receipts do not include those of the New Albany & Salem road, but only the Central proper.

### COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | .... | .... | 86944 | .... | .... | .... |
| G & C U R R | 500 | 9667 | 821 | 961 | .... | 335 |
| R I R R | 561 | 350 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ill C R R | 1080 | 300 | 1400 | .... | .... | .... |
| C B & Q R R | 150 | 1879 | 360 | 1875 | 397 | 56 |
| C & N W | 366 | 2839 | .... | .... | 389 | 407 |
| A & St L R R | .... | .... | 1750 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 2597 | 14508 | 90075 | 2836 | 746 | 700 |

| | Seeds lbs. | La'd lbs. | L H'gs No. | D H'gs No. | Cattle No. | Hides lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 5080 | .... | .... | 13 | 14 | 1180 |
| R I R R | .... | .... | 313 | .... | 84 | .... |
| Ill C R R | 1060 | .... | 200 | 6 | 90 | 10845 |
| C B & Q R R | 1825 | 73306 | 161 | 8 | 596 | 2426 |
| C & N W | 1001 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 7582 |
| A & St L R R | 3500 | .... | 477 | 6 | 322 | 6635 |
| Total | 12497 | 73306 | 1150 | 35 | 1106 | 28418 |

The election of officers of the Board of Trade to-day absorbed the entire attention of the members on 'Change, and business was neglected. Upwards of 150,000 bushels of Corn arrived yesterday and to-day by Canal, but we heard of only one sale of 5,000 bushels Canal Yellow at 26¼c afloat. Wheat was sold at 76@77½c for No. 1 Spring, and 71@74c for No. 2 Spring—subject to 4c storage. Flour was neglected. Provisions dull. A lot of 1,000 brls choice extra Mess Beef was sold at $11.00. There was another close in Pork, and only trifling sales of Lard at 7c for prime kettle.

#### Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn in store to-day (7th April,) compared with the amount in store a year ago:

| | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour brls | 89,700 | 64,897 |
| Wheat bu | 1,182,299 | 1,737,999 |
| Corn bu | 1,610,730 | 1,370,488 |

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Market very quiet. BEEF—1,000 brls choice Extra Mess at $11.00. MESS PORK—No demand. Market dull and nominal at $10.50. LARD—Quiet. Sales, 45 trcs choice country kettle-rendered Leaf at 7c; 44 brls country steam-rendered at 6¾c. PICKLED MEATS—100 brls Pickled Hams at $10.00.

FLOUR—Received, 2,597 brls. Market neglected. Sales, 200 brls "Kewanee" on p t; 400 bags good Spring Extra at $1.97½ per 100 lbs—sacks returned; 100 brls choice White Winter Extra at $4.90; 50 brls good Super at $3.00; 50 brls Rye Flour at $3.00.

WHEAT—Received, 14,508 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 2,500 bu No 1 Spring at 76½c—4c storage; 5,000 bu do at 76c—4c storage; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at 71½c—4c storage; 1,000 bu do at 71c—4c storage; 800 bu Spring by sample at 77c on track.

CORN—Received, 90,075 bu. Market neglected. Sales, 5,000 bu Canal Yellow at 26¼c afloat; 1,200 bu new Corn on track at 22c on track.

OATS—Received, 2,836 bu. 150 bags at 21½c on track.

RYE—Received, 746 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 97 bags at 42c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 700 bu. Market steady. Sales, 180 bags prime at 50c on track; 400 bu at 47c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales 50 brls at 18½c; 25 brls at 18c.

SEEDS—Timothy neglected. Clover in fair demand. Sales 8 bags at $4.00.

TALLOW—In good demand at 7¼c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5¼@5½c.

BEANS—150 bushels good Mixed at $1.10—including packages.

EGGS—Fresh, 8@8½c per doz.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, in crocks, 11@13c; Firkin, 8@10c.

BEEF CATTLE.—Received, 1,106 head. The market is quiet—the desirable stock being mostly cleaned out on Saturday evening. O'Neil sold to Morris & Co., 141 head of choice stall-fed cattle—the first offered here this season—at $36 ⅌ head, av. 1,100 lbs. Curshaw sold to the same parties 8 head of choice beeves at $3.80. J. D. McLaughlin of Polk county, Iowa, sold 121 head of very choice steers to O. White, at $3.37½, av. 1,446 lbs. Clark sold to White 25 head of choice beeves at $3.25, av. 395. Allen sold White 4 very extra beeves, fed in Sangamon county, av. 2,080 lbs. each, at $4.00. Besides these there were about 50 head of good shipping cattle sold at $3.00. and 25 head of medium at $2.70@2 75; 33 head, av. 1,350 lbs, at $3.12½; 18, av. 1,145 lbs, at $2.80. The market closed a shade firmer.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,150. Market quiet Sales, 235 lbs at $2.85.

#### Seamen's Wages.

A meeting of vessel masters and owners was held in the office J. D. Sinclair, at 3 P. M. on Monday, for the purpose of establishing seamen's wages, Capt. S. B. Bigelow in the chair, when the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That we pay our seamen $1.00 per day for the round trip, or $1.25 for the run down, which is a fair compensation.

*Resolved*, That we ship our crews from the Shipping office of J. D. Sinclair, deeming it profitable and necessary for owners, masters and seamen.

Owners and masters from Oswego, Buffalo Cleveland and Detroit were present.

Capt. S. B. BIGELOW, Chairman.
J. D. SINCLAIR, Sec'y.

#### Pork Packing in Milwaukee for 1861-62.

| Packers. | No. Hogs. | Av. Weight. | Lard, lbs | Pork, brls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Layton & Plankinton | 45,000 | 261 | 1,630,000 | 18,000 |
| E. Roddies | 38,100 | 281 | 1,184,000 | 12,600 |
| Furlong & Sons | 7,000 | 288 | 264,000 | 3,700 |
| R. C. Johnson & Co. | 6,511 | 260 | 254,000 | 3,500 |
| Geo. Dickens & Co. | 1,800 | 270 | 66,254 | 657 |
| E. Steele | 1,300 | 300 | 40,000 | 600 |
| C. Munkwitz | 1,300 | 280 | 40,000 | 300 |
| All others | 4,800 | 280 | 150,000 | 800 |
| Total 1861-62 | 98,461 | 280 | 3,549,959 | 40,009 |
| Total 1860-61 | 63,300 | 235½ | 1,984,261 | 25,733 |
| Total 1859-60 | 51,697 | 233½ | 819,074 | 14,870 |
| Total 1858-59 | 38,101 | 238¾ | 821,517 | 12,383 |

The average yield of lard for four seasons, is as follows: 1862-63, 26¾ lbs; 1859-60, 18 lbs; 1860-61, 22¾ lbs; 1861-62, 36.7 lbs.

#### Baltimore Cattle Market—April 3.

CATTLE—To-day 720 head of cattle were received at the live stock scales, being 200 head less than last week's offerings. Of the number offered 180 head were driven to Washington, 100 left over unsold, and the balance (500 head) were taken by city butchers and packers at $3 to $5 per 100 lbs, being a decline of 25 cents per 100 lbs on the inside rate since last week. The market closed quite dull at the above prices. Within the past day or two sales have been made to a city packer, on private terms, of 300 head. HOGS—The supply of hogs was good, but with only a moderate demand, the market was very dull at $4.75 to $5.75 per 100 lbs for fair to prime live hogs, an advance of 25 cents per 100 lbs on the latter description.

#### SEEDS.

[From the Journal of Commerce, 5th.]

Timothy remains quiet at $1.88@2 00. Clover is in fair request at 5½@5¾c. Calcutta linseed is lower, with sales of 4,000 bags to arrive in Boston at $2.10, cash.

[From the Baltimore American, 5th.]

The market has been well supplied with clover seed but with a steady demand for export and home consumption, prices having varied very slightly since last Friday, closing steady at $4.37½@5.25 ⅌ bushel for common to strictly prime quality. We still quote timothy seed at $1.62@1.75, and flaxseed at $1.62 ⅌ bu. To-day sales were reported of about 500 bushels common to strictly prime Cloverseed at $4@5.25 ⅌ bu.

[From the Buffalo Express, 5th.]

Clover in moderate demand at $4.50@4.75. Timothy dull and inactive; nominally at $1.75@2 for Canadian; $2.75@2.25 for western, and choice extra Belgian at $2.00.

[From the Albany Journal, 5th.]

There is a moderate business doing in clover at 5½@6c for medium and 6¼@6½c for large. Timothy is selling at $2.12½@2.50 for western, Canada and state.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 7.—FLOUR—Flour market dull, heavy and 5c lower for common grades. Sales 8,500 brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.35@5.45 for extra state; $5.15@5.25 for super Western; $5.35@5.55 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.90@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing dull with no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour favors buyers with only a limited business doing. Sales 250 brls at $5.30@5.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with small sales at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal dull. Sales 200 brls at $2.85 for Jersey; $3.10 for Brandywine, and 80 puncheons at $15.

WHISKY—Market without material change. Sales 750 brls at 23@24c, nearly all at 23¼@23½c.

GRAIN—Wheat—There is little more doing, but no material change in prices. Sales 4,000 bu spring state at $1.28; 2,400 bu winter red state at $1.33; 1,000 bu amber Jersey at $1.35; 4,200 bu amber Michigan at $1.35½; 4,300 bu Canada club at $1.22@1.25, and 2,700 bu Mil club at $1.25½. Rye steady. Sales 2,500 bu state at 80@81c. Barley dull and heavy. Sales 650 bu state at 80c. Corn—Market rules quite firm, with fair export demand. Sales 78,000 bu, at 59@60½c for mixed western in store, 60@61c delivered—the latter for a very choice lot; 61@62c for Jersey yellow. Oats in moderate request at 38@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio inactive; other kinds in moderate demand. Sugar, raw, in fair demand; market very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market less active and prices without decided change; sales 350 brls at $12.75@13.00 for mess; $10.00@10.25 for western and city prime mess; $9.25@9.50 for prime. Beef rules quiet and very firm: sales 320 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.50@6.50 for country mess; $12.00@13.00 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams inactive. Cut meats in good demand and very firm. Sales of 70 packages at 4½@5c for shoulders; 5½@6c for hams, including sales of hams on dry salt for May delivery at 5¾c. Bacon sides more active and firmer. Sales of 275 boxes at 7@7½c for short ribbed middles, and 7¼@8c for short clear, the latter price for very choice. Lard steady and unchanged. Sales of 1,050 brls at 7¾@8½. Butter selling at 8@22c for Ohio; 18@21 for state. Cheese firm at 6@7c for Ohio; 13@14 for state. Cheese firm at 6@8c.

MONEY—Market steady at 6@7 percent on call loans, and discounts on strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer with moderate business doing at 113¾ for bankers bills. American Gold is fair request at 1¾ premium; U S 6s '81, 93¼@93; 7-30 Treasury notes 99¾@99¾.

STOCKS—Heavy with only a moderate business. Chi B & Q 80¾; Ill & P D C 87¾; Chi & R I 55¾; Gal & Chi 60; Tol 48½; M S gtd 47, h 30; M C 56½; Am gold 101¾; Penn Coal Co 85; Pac Mail 99½; N Y C 82; Erie pfd 56½; Hudson 39½; N C 6s 66, s 30; Mo 6s 50½; Tenn 6s 55½; U S 5s '74 coupons 86¾; U S one year certificates 96¾; U S 6s '81, regd 93½.

#### New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in loans | $944,148 |
| Increase of specie | 992,360 |
| Increase of circulation | 941,568 |
| Decrease of deposits | 345,440 |

#### Latest Foreign Markets.

PER HIBERNIAN.] LIVERPOOL, March 27.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson Spence, and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour declining. Quote it at 26@29s.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1d lower. Red western 10s 6d@11s 6d; red southern 11s 6d@11s 10d; white western 12s@12s 3d; white southern 12s 3d @13s 6d. Corn still declining. Mixed 28s 6d@28s 9d; yellow 29s; white 34s@35s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon active.

GROCERIES—Sugar inactive.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Very dull and prices nominal.

GRAIN—Corn declining. Mixed 28s@28s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady.

LONDON, March 28.—STOCKS—Consols for money 93¾. Erie shares 33¾; Illinois Central 44@41 discount; United States 5s 77@78.

### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........April 7.

Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek, 90 cds wood, 3,000 cedar posts, 14 pkgs fish.
Schr Lewis C Irwin, Evers, Manistee, 60 m lumber, 10 m shingles.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Kewaunee, 6,000 cedar posts.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Crawford's Pier, 55 m lumber, 14 cds wood.
Schr Chase, Hackett, Sheboygan, 50 cds wood, 30 brls fish.
Schr Traveler, Wright, Manitowoc, 200 m shingles, 2,000 cedar posts.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 84 cds wood.

CLEARED..........April 7.

Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek, light.
Schr Lewis C Irwin, Evers, Manistee, light.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, South Haven.
Schr Chase, Hackett, Colony, light.
Schr Traveler, Wright, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........April 5.

Africa, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Harrington, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Curlew, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn, 2 brls eggs.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Alabama, LaSalle, 4,931 bu corn, 20 brls highwines.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 5,588 bu corn.
Lemont, LaSalle, 5,255 bu corn.
Arabia, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn, 200 lbs mdse.
J H Dickey, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Antiopa, LaSalle, 5,320 bu corn.
Armenia, LaSalle, 5,200 bu corn.
Garabaldi, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Ontario, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Docotah, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
York State, LaSalle, 5,650 bu corn.
Republic, Morris, 128 tons cool.
Terror, Athens, 45 cy rubie stone, 24 cy dim stone.
S F Gale, Athens, 90 cy rubie stone.

CLEARED..........April 5.

Addis, Joliet, 20 brls salt, 6 brls stucco, 700 bu rye malt.
Humboldt, Joliet.
S F Gale, Athens.
Terror, Athens.
Danube, Ottawa.
Paragon, LaSalle
Lady Franklin, Athens.
Constitution Morris, 34,094 ft lumber

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Star of the North sailed for Detroit this morning. This is the first sail vessel up the lakes this season.—*Cleveland Herald 5th.*

CLEARED FROM OSWEGO.—The schooner Major Anderson cleared from Oswego for Port Hope, C. W., on the 31st ult. Several vessels have since left that port for Hamilton and Toronto for grain.

THE ICE ON LAKE ST. CLAIR.—The steamer Sea Bird returned from Port Huron last evening. She sustained some slight damage to her wheels, but none otherwise. Owing to the large bodies of ice at present in the river, further trips to that locality will be deferred until further notice.—*Det. Tribune, 5th.*

THE WELLAND CANAL—GOOD NEWS.—Later intelligence has been received at the Northern Transportation Company's office in this city, from S. D. Woodruff, Esq., the Superintendent of the Welland canal, stating that vessels will be able to pass through as soon as the 10th, and sooner if there is any occasion.—*Det. Tribune.*

## Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement for transfer of stock by the Stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the

10th of April Proximo,

on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to-wit:

"Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated, for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, shall be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in

Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,

with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The Assignment Books will be opened on the 15th proximo. By order mh28-s387 tMay1st W. H. BARNES.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 15th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't with 4,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Heifers and bulls not wanted.

A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

A CARD FROM GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—Having this day assumed direct management of our business at 115 Lake street, we offer at New York prices, a complete fresh stock daily arriving from New York, containing all the latest improvements. Our improved FIFTEEN DOLLAR LOCK STITCH MACHINE, No. 9, heretofore sold in this market at Fifty Dollars ($50), will hereafter be sold at Forty Dollars ($40), and our CELEBRATED NOISELESS DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINE at Forty (40) Dollars and upwards. The most rigid examination and comparison respectfully solicited. GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company. ap7-p 3 Shaw

HOMEOPATHIC COFFEE.—A wholesome beverage for the sick or well. Highly Recommended by Physicians of all Schools. C. S. HALSEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, ap7-p18-1w No. 165 Clark street.

FOR GRAND HAVEN.—The Propeller J. BARBER, having been thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted, will commence her regular trips for the season to Grand Haven. On MONDAY, April 7th, Leaving her dock at the foot of West Washington street, at 9 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Captain on board, or at my office on the dock. ap7 p 35-1w GALEN EASTMAN.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR—We have in store and are receiving daily the following Favorite Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, To which we call the attention of Grocers and Flour Merchants: "Cornell & Co." Double Extra, "Standard Mills," "Rambo's Upperten" "Belle Grove," "Eagle steam Mills" "Venus Mills." ap7-p146-3t GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., No. 18 Lasalle street

FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS!—I would call the attention of Nursery men, Gardeners and dealers, to my stock and prices of the above. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. RICE.

DRAIN TILE, FIRE BRICK, LOCOMOTIVE TILE. For coal burning Locomotives, on hand or made to order, at any desired pattern. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. RICE

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A House and Lot on Hinsdale street, North Side. Rents for $[..] per annum. Apply at the Banking House of JAMES BOYD, No. [..] Clark st. ap8-p83-1w

## Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER. 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS! —AT— OLD PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlantic A Sheetings | 13½c. |
| Cabot A Sheetings | 13½c. |
| Stark A Sheetings | 13c. |
| Bedford Sheetings | 12½c. |
| Indian Head Sheetings | 13c. |
| 50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints | 9½c. |
| 75 " American Print Works' Prints | 9½c. |
| 50 " Merrimac Prints | 10½c. |
| 50 " Wamsutta | 9½c. |

GRAIN BAGS,

| | |
|---|---|
| 50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, | $30 per hundred. |
| 50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, | $28 " " |
| 25,000 OZARK BAGS, | $26 " " |

RETAIL DRY GOODS. P. PALMER! 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply. OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [ no8-g857-ly]

## To Rent.

TO RENT. LIND'S BLOCK. The south half of Lind's Block, containing two first-class four story stores, with fine dry cellars; a fine large office on the corner, suitable for a Banking or Insurance Office, &c., double and single offices. Two large Halls, &c., &c. Apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, 122 Washington street, opposite the Court House. ap7-p15-1w

TO RENT.—The two story Cottage House corner of West Madison and Lincoln sts. with barn, gas, &c., and a fine large garden 125 ft square. ALSO, Two story Brick House corner of Ann and Fulton sts. containing ten rooms, bath, water, &c. ALSO, Cottage House No. 131 West Peoria street, containing six rooms, &c. ALSO, Cottage House No. 144 Carroll street, containing six rooms, &c. Also, two story House, containing seven rooms, garden, &c., on Green street. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street, opposite the Court House. ap7 p15-2t

TO RENT CHEAP.—The second and third stories of my Warehouse, with dock front, on West Water street, foot of Washington street. GALEN EASTMAN.

TO RENT—from May 1st, Dwelling No. 232 Wabash Avenue, containing 9 rooms. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS in rear of 130 South Water street, Chicago. ap7-p12-1w

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap8 p 30-1w

TO RENT—WIGWAM—The building known as the WIGWAM can be divided up so as to be used for Stores or Commission Houses, and may be leased for a term of years at a low rent. Inquire of subscriber at No. 273 South Water street. ap4-p33-1w ORRINGTON LUNT.

TO LET.—Brick House to let—In the Three Story Block on Ontario street, between Pine and St. Clair sts. in good repair. Possession given May 1st. Apply to H. NORTON, 24 River st. ap8-p31-1w

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 279 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap5-p8-1m

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale.—A good opportunity for parties wishing to commence housekeeping. Call at 11 Hubbard Court, or apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street. ap5-p35-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 30 Lake street, 24x 180 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap8-p37-1w

TO RENT—A modern built two story Brick Dwelling on Michigan Avenue, just south of Old street, east front—contains 11 rooms with cellar under the whole house, lot 56 feet front. All well set out with shrubbery. A good hot air furnace in the building, with hot and cold water conveniences throughout. A large barn with carriage and man's room finished off. Possession given May 1st. For particulars inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, corner of State and Randolph street. ap5-p36-1w

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 52, 44, 43 and 62, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 132 and 162, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 323 South Water street. mh18-s656-1w

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-s66 tMy1st

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 86 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 71 Dearborn street. mh 4-s665-1m

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Wells & Town, 109 Washington street. mh29-s73-1w

TO RENT—The new stone front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling with all modern improvements, on Edina place. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. 7 Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock. mh28-s820-1m

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. To a good and responsible tenant a very moderate rent will be charged. Apply to J. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11, Rice's Building. No. 77 Dearborn street. mh28-s867-1m

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with water, gas, cellar, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh26-s765-1m

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago, 20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks, In Hhds. and Cases. Direct from the manufacturers—BROWNE & CO. Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms. mh27-s829-1m CANGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber for cash or on long credit. Inquire between the hours of 12 A. M. and 1 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 82 Dearborn street. mh20-s440-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. House and Lot on Adams, between Morgan and Aberdeen streets. Improvements very good. Lot is 25 by 125, alley on one side. Lot on Carroll street, between Wolcott and Madison streets, 27 by 137 feet, 8 ft. alley. Apply to WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO. 22 Lasalle street. ap4 p11 1w

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the price [illegible] Address Oscar C. Leslie, Box 325, Boston, Mass.

## Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation by a competent, energetic man, (American) aged thirty years, married. A situation as foreman in a lumber yard or in the lumber business, would be preferred. The best of reference given. Address "E." Post Office Box 4[..], Chicago, Ill. ap8-p216-1w

WANTED TO RENT.—A dwelling House, suitable for a small family, in the South Division, between Washington and [..] streets, or in the vicinity. Further, the best of references, for a prompt paying tenant by addressing "[..]" Box 88, Post Office, Chicago. ap7p3 8

WANTED—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation to cook in a private family, (prefers no washing) or to do chamber work and sewing. Apply at 47 Harmon Court. ap8-p313-3t

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 1145. mh25-s75-1m

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell Dr. RANDALL'S CORDIAL, (in quart bottles) which is one of the best remedy of the West known to everybody. [illegible] Address DR. RANDALL, Box 68, Cairo, Ill. ap7-p113-1w

WANTED—A second hand Portable Engine and Boiler, from eight to twelve horse power, in good order and for which a fair cash will be paid. Address W. M. HERRING, Rockwood, Ill. ap7-p118-1w

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper, Salesman or Correspondent, by a competent and experienced business man. The best of references given. Address "L." care Box 1656, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A Room Furnished—Apply by letter, prepaid, with name and full address, to A. C., Land Dep. I. C. R. R. ap8-p1 3-2t

WANTED.—One, first class, experienced, stirring, Patent Agent, to sell a valuable agricultural patent in the West. Must give A No. 1 references, or security. The right kind of man will be liberally treated with. Address immediately, O. M. FRITZ, Dowagiac, Mich., with particulars. ap8-p10-1w

WANTED.—A Kentuckian, 22 years of age, and endowed with a good business faculty, wishes to be employed in some house or business where diligence will be appreciated. City references given if required. Address J. R. TAYLOR, Chicago. ap4-p01 1w

WANTED—A Situation as Gardener by a man of long experience, and who can furnish good references. Address "Gardener," at this office. ap7-p35-3t

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Understands well assorting, working and packing butter, eggs, &c. Can keep books and make himself generally useful. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation, as he is desirous of becoming acquainted with the business in the city. Satisfaction given. Can also lend his employer some money. Address "Groceryman," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent a Dwelling suitable for a small family, situated in the South Division, north of Eldridge Court on Wabash avenue, or the cross streets, between State street and Michigan avenue. Parties having such a dwelling can secure a good prompt paying tenant by applying to F. W. PHILLIPS & CO., Insurance Agents, Board of Trade Building. ap7-p329-1w

WANTED.—A partner in an established Commission House, with a capital of at least five thousand dollars in ready cash, and who thoroughly understands book-keeping, to take the entire charge of that part of the business. Address box 880, Chicago, Ill. ap7-p55-3t

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain help by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALLAM, Post Office Box 2163. mh26-s807-1w

WANTED.—Who wants to rent to a good tenant a LOFT, with privilege of show window on first floor and a good cellar on the premises or near by. Any one having either Lofts or Cellars to rent will address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap8-p3 1w

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of buying or becoming interested in a small, paying business. No objection to a Clerkship, and would loan his employers some money, if security is satisfactory. Address "Cash," Tribune Office, with real name. No agents need apply. ap8-p45-1w

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 148½ South Water street. [ap8-s865-1w] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—By a Gentleman and Wife, a pleasant room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, in a private family, in West Division, north of Madison and east of Green streets, preferred. Address Box 2471. ap8-p355-1w

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 50 Dearborn street. ap1-s500-1m

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. B., at this office. mh13-s461-4w

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents. Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's newly improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Rooms, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2600, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-b382-6m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3696. ja19-tly

WANTED—BEESWAX—In large or small quantities. TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, mh8 No. 11 La Salle street.

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh26-s788-3m 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 122 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1265. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de4-a55-ly

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 10 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, etc., and colored in States, 25 cts. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts. All of the above will be sent to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular for particulars. R. R. LANDON, 129 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago. Sole agents for L. Prang & Co's Card Portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps. R. R. LANDON, Agent. Post Office Box 4623. mh10-a39-1m

PIANO WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a good Piano. Parties having one for sale cheap will address Post Office Box 254, stating size, quality and price, and where it may be seen. ap8-p28-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $32, net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples, 50 cents. One stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh15-s201 2m

STORE WANTED—A Small Store or first floor of a Store, on South Water Street or immediate vicinity. Address E., P. O. Box 1765, stating rent and situation. ap8 p-1t

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—An Express Wagon, Horse and Harness. Apply to D. N. CORWITH, 68 State street, or Boyington's Stable. ap7-p129-1m

FOR SALE.—A nice new Counter for sale at a bargain, suitable for an Office or Banking House. Apply to D. W. PHILLIPS & CO. No. 3 Board of Trade Building. ap7-p152-1w

FOR SALE—Buggies of our own manufacture and warranted. Also four second hand Buggies and one Rocker, Chaise and Harness, at R. & G. N. WILLETS, corner of State and Twelfth sts. ap7-p154-6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good commodious brick house, with ample grounds, centrally situated in the City of Racine, Wis. It commands a view of the town, lake, harbor, &c. Cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for a small well improved farm, adapted to fruit growing either in Southern Michigan or Southern Illinois. Address MR. NELSON, P. O. Box 371, Chicago. ap5-p27-1w

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A Full Scroll Brett Carriage, nearly as good as new. The original cost, $700. At the Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams street. ap5-p31-6t

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent. A first class Dwelling House with all the modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 182 South Water st. ap3-p51-1w

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago Real Estate; balance in goods suitable for a country store, or time notes. Inquire of WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO. 22 Lasalle street. ap5-p6

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past) with 20 or 60 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. D. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water streets, Shipping Office. ap5-p16-1m

FOR SALE—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand Horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, from 50 to 60 horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring steady power. Cylinder 18 inch bore, 5 feet stroke, and good governor. Judson's patent valve, 2 pumps and fly wheel. Address J. WYLIE, No. 39 Gansevoort street, New York City. ap3-p89-6t

FOR SALE—House 219 Monroe street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold very cheap to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., apply on premises. ap1-s897-1w

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. 4 Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in work in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water st. mh26-s763-1m

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 16 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2262. mh26-s766-1m

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & MEAD. mh25-s761-1w

FOR SALE—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, mh11-s28-4w No. 136 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of Dr. Rockwell. Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. 50 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. SHALLCROSS, No. 67 South Clark street. mh15-s491-1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn Street, Will sell on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, new and second-hand BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND TABLES, 1 Refrigerator, 1 Platform Scale, 1 Ward Robe, Cooking Stove, Office do, Lounges, &c., &c.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake st. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store, 58 Lake Street, A large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, sofas, and walnut marble top bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, tables, chairs, [illegible] lounges and mattresses, together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods. ALSO—[illegible] chamber and black walnut bureaus, washstands, and 20 bedsteads. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, April 9th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at the house, No. 2 [..] street, North side, the entire furniture and effects of a family leaving the city, consisting of [illegible] Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER Entire Furniture of The Richmond House AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 16th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Richmond House, in Chicago, the entire furniture of said House. The sale embraces a great variety. [illegible] Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware. [illegible] Immense Amount of Goods which cannot here be specified. The above sale offers parties who are in want of household goods for furnishing houses or hotels, such an opportunity as does not often occur. Sale Positive—Terms Cash: GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. ap7 p133 td

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh20-s835-ly

STOCK OF MERCHANT TAILOR—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at auction. Without reserve for Cash. On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap8-p61-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash. On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap8-p62-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash. On THURSDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap8-p63-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION! AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, —BY— CORE, WILLSON & CO., 54.......LAKE STREET......54. We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, | April 8, at 10 o'clk |
| 300 " " " | 10, " " |
| 300 " " " | 15, " " |
| 300 " " " | 17, " " |
| 300 " " " | 22, " " |
| 300 " " " | 24, " " |
| 300 " " " | 29, " " |

Goods always open for examination. Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants. mh28 s862-(ap29)

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On Tuesday, April 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots. 150 cases Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, in all the different varieties adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale positive. Terms Cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st. corner of Franklin, on Monday, April 7, Wednesday, April 9, Friday, April 11. Black and Fancy Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, [illegible] Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing. Terms Cash. Sale positive. Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale. ap4-p27-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

## Amusements.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND CONCERT, On Tuesday Evening, April 8th, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Will be given a Grand Exhibition and Concert for the Benefit of the OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, By their Choir, with the assistance of ten young ladies of this city. Admission 15 cents; Children 5 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at 8 precisely. ap8-p13-1t

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.........Curtain rises at 7¾

Engagement of the popular American actor, MR. NEAFIE, Shakesperian Tragedy! Operatic Burlesque!!

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8th, will be presented for this night only, Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO; or, The Moor of Venice.

Iago.........Mr. Neafie. | Cassio.........Mr. Myers.
Othello.........Mr. Prior. | Desdemona.........Mrs. Myers.
Emelia.........Miss Rosmer.

GRAND DANCE.........Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with the Burlesque on the Opera of Norma, entitled MRS. NORMA. Mrs. Norma.........Mr. Chaplin.

In rehearsal Shakespeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CAESAR, which will be produced in superb style.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE GREAT REBELLION, IN AID OF THE North Market Street Mission SUNDAY SCHOOL, To take place in INDIANA STREET CHURCH, On Indiana street, between Clark and Dearborn sts., FRIDAY EVENING, April 11th, 1862.

We have over 100 Pictures of the War, and copies of works of Art, which will be exhibited by those who will permit. These are two works of art, shown on a large canvas, by means of a new and very superior style of Colored Photographic Lantern Slides, Furnished specially for this occasion by W. LANGENHEIM, Esq., of the American Stereoscopic Company of Philadelphia. The proceeds of this exhibition are to pay for building an infant class room adjoining our Mission School [illegible] Come and see us, and not only get the worth of your money, but help a good cause. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents for adults; children 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS—CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—On account of the severe illness of Mr. Christy his Opera House will not be opened till further notice. Due notice will be given as to time &c.

## Arts and Sciences.

SOMETHING NEW. STODDARD, No. 83 Clark street, Introduces to the public Ivory Colored Cartes de Visite, done cheaply and neatly, preserving all the beautiful tints of the most costly colored photographs. They are bound to supersede the plain ones. Call and see them. Made only at Stoddard's. ap8-s869-1w

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist from New York, on his return to the East, remains at the Sherman House, Room 21, TILL APRIL 8th ONLY. Glad to see his old patrons and all new ones all about character and children, health, avocation, marriage, [illegible]

## Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with first-class board where they can have all the comforts of a home at a reasonable compensation. Location near [illegible]. Address "Board," Post Office Box 1567. ap8-p115-1w

BOARDING.—A suite of Front rooms or single rooms suitable for gentlemen and wife, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 20 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ap8-p116-1w